A Philosophical and Physical

DISCOURSE,

Shewing the

Names, Natures, & Vertues

of all Sorts of

VENOMES

And Venemous Things:

As in Poysons in General and in Particular.

Also Describing which are Poysonous Animals, and which Poysonous Vegetables; with the signes how you shall know them, and the Remedy for Cure of any Poyson by them.

By Experience, & learned Prescriptions of the best Authors extant:

As it was humbly tendred to the Kings Majesty about four years ago; and now Anno Dom. 1665. published for the good of His Subjects.

By W. R. Sworn Physician to King CHARLES the Second.

London, Printed 1665.

Deed 1685

OR

1867 Oct. 19.

Heirs of

John Jeffries, M.D.

and

Benj. Jy Jeffries, M.D.

to Boston

(Ch. b. 28 p. 265)

TO THE

Most High and Mighty

MONARCH

The King's most Excellent Majesty

CHARLES

The SECOND.

By the especiall Grace, and most singularly miraculous providence of *GOD*, King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, with the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, Defender of the Faith, &c.

May it please your Majesty,

Such are the froward perverse Hearts and Spirits of most Men with whom we Converse and live in these ope-

And in 2 Sect. 2. 10, 12, 13.

stationing times, and last dayes described by the * Apostles 2 Tim. 3. 4. That truth it self may not be [illegible] without passing under the severest censures their Depraved Phansies and Imaginations can suggest unto them. Yet having that within me which is a continuall Feast, And which is sufficient able to Arm and Defend me from the sharpest Arrow their malicious Tongues can shoot and sputter against me, I shall not forbear to testifie my joy, and congratulate your Majesty's most miraculous Restauration by this my Dedication; notwithstanding thereby I shall only discover a will to desire, having no skill to deserve the least Countenance from your Majesty. And having no better a Present at present, nor other way to manifest that Loyalty which hath for many years kept me under a Cloud, I thought better to offer unto thē nothing at all: not that I presume I can add in the least to your Majesty's Vertues, or merit by all that I can, do

ave done or said, I am sufficiently happy
in that, what I have done and suffered
in the world, it is but my duty, and
your Majesty shall so far [illegible]
take the smallest cognizance thereof,
must ever bow and bend of [illegible]
[illegible] honour, [illegible]
firm and honest by a subject as my
self can possibly be capable of, [illegible]
such as weigh me in the false Ballance of
their own Judgements to think either the
worst Declares or take me to [illegible]
[illegible] the stream of Flattery and Time-
serving with the major part of the
World (which my Soul ever abhorred)
but for sinister ends and their own ad-
vantage, turn as the Weather-Cock upon
a Steeple, wrong themselves more than
any who in my familiar acquaintance was
ever known to be firm and true to that of
Nov. 24. 85. Amongst all the [illegible]
which [illegible] of Calumnies [illegible]
[illegible] upon me. Witness my [illegible]
[illegible] to my Gracious [illegible]

Apologie Restored, published Anno 1653. At which time every one did what seemed good in his own eyes, there being no King in England; Though at the same time there were such a thing as a Tyrannick people and the giddy part of the world esteemed equivolent to a sacred Majesty, verifying that Parable of Jotham, Judg. 9. verse 24. and especially (whereby your poor subjects have been so snatch'd and claw'd, that your Majesty can hardly know them, they are so strangely metamorphosed) Justice layed aside, and he that ran might read Prov. 28. 2. in the very frame of our Government: And that in Psalm 10. 6. was found true in all our streets. Now blessed be the wise Disposer of all things that hath given us some hopes of a blessing upon our Land, since we may say of the next words, Eccles. 10. 17. Woe to any people in Christendome, no King for so many hundred of years in Europe, (nay, I think Europe safely say,

in

in the whole world) is Equally Deformed
from Noble, as Kingly Vertue. Let us
therefore remember that truth, [illegible]
23. And to follow the Command of the
HOLY-GHOST, Eccle. 10. 20.
Job's Reprehension, Job 34. [illegible]
ver the Supreme is above [illegible]
is no Power but of GOD, Rom. 13.
v. 5. & 1 Pet. 2. 13. And therefore we are
injoyned to be obedient; much more is
ingagement thereunto when there is
apparent an Hand of Divine Providence,
Justice, Goodness, and Power in
miraculously shown in the restoring
and establishing of your Majesty upon
even in a time when there was
Humane Probability no hope [illegible]
might see the Finger of the LORD
that it was he only that could redeem
out of the Egyptian Bondage and Slavery
we groaned under; And by such
likely means, by the struglings and
striving of a few Amotinous Spirits that
were blinded therewith, so that they
knew

up also in
his) then
for the
pulling of
him
down.
Which
was the
ruine of
both.

[illegible] set where their own safety [illegible]
whether happy with acceptance? And
[illegible] which is more of all, without the leaf
Majesty. [illegible] it is marvellous in our
[illegible] eyes, and [illegible] for a perpetuall [illegible]
[illegible] Psal. 118 [illegible] Asia, certainly, GOD did
[illegible] raise [illegible] never [illegible] any extraordinary worke
[illegible] and [illegible] to some extraordinary end, which
Secondly, [illegible] we have much reason to expect, as any
[illegible] which [illegible] possible under heaven, if our feare
[illegible] miraculous [illegible] themselves under so great assurance of
providence [illegible] what not. For, we see and know, that
[illegible] since the rising of so glorious a Sun as
[illegible] your Majesty, in our Hemisphere, all the
[illegible] mists of Disloyalty, Confusion, Discord
[illegible] and Trouble which over spread us. And
[illegible] those dark and horrid fears of perpetuall
[illegible] Warre, Dissention, Desolation, and De-
[illegible] struction, as Mists and Fogs upon the
[illegible] Soules and Spirits of good Men, are
[illegible] wholly Dissipated and Dispersed: So that
[illegible] we hope to have Peace and Righteousness
[illegible] upon their true and Right Basis to all
[illegible] Generations setled. And, as we doubt
[illegible] not

[illegible]

[illegible] it will be your Princely care to [illegible] All-
more weighty matters. So we [illegible] although
[illegible] we might
[illegible] your mind
[illegible] your Majesty of an
[illegible] Ignorance
[illegible] your Majesty many
[illegible] more. Yet
[illegible] we shall
[illegible] only [illegible]
THAT MOST NOBLE ART of one,
OF PHISICK, by Illiterates, which
Quackes, Mountebanckes, and Empericks, that have been, are, and will makes
be, if not prevented, the ruine of more loiterers
of your Majesty's Loyall and Faithfull Subjects
Subjects, than either the Sword or Plague. sick at
The Imployment is Weighty, Difficult, the very
Heart
That they are still equally sufferers with other your Majesty's
Just Power and Government, as formerly under Oppressours;
Because Mammon the God of the World is not their friend so
much as such who have been your Majesties Enemies. And
therefore their interest is [illegible] grow as [illegible]
der. And, although I, for my own part, can plead no merit,
Loyalty being my Duty; Yet if your Majesty would be pleased
to take notice of such who have been wholly ruined by the
fall of your Majesty's Father of Glorious Memory (of whom I have been
for one) to whom my Father was formerly a Servant, both in
the Bed-Chamber and Privy-Chamber, but also to your Majes-
ty's Royall Grandfather all his Reign in England. And like-
wise TO YOUR MAJESTY WHILST PRINCE.
that we be kept from Ruine, it will be the Highest peice of
Kingly bounty imaginable

and

and of greater Importance then most of the world are capable either to apprehend or believe. As our Learned Father of Physicians HIPPOCRATES most excellently believes in Aphorism Sect. 1. Aphorism. 1.

ὁ βίος βραχύς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρή, ὁ δὲ καιρὸς ὀξύς, ἡ δὲ πεῖρα σφαλερή, ἡ δὲ κρίσις χαλεπή. Δεῖ δὲ οὐ μόνον ἑωυτὸν παρέχειν τὰ δέοντα ποιεῦντα περὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν νοσέοντα, καὶ τοὺς παρεόντας, καὶ τὰ ἔξωθεν.

Therefore, as he also very well observes in Lib. De Lege, Medicum bonum Compotem esse debere. Or, as in Lib. De Decent. Habitu, it is expresst in short, Medico sunt necessaria sunt, Natura, Doctrina, seu Scientia Doctrina Comparata, & usus seu exercitatio. For such indeed a Man only, called Physician, that is learned and skilful, and wise; but that which must give life unto all (according to Hippocrates) is, a Natural Inclination, Ingenium, if it, (Charisse, &

dexterous

Tu nihil invita dices faciesve
Minerva.

In like manner versed in Phisick, is the Physician chiefly. And therefore he must be both a sharp, enterprising Artist, what will be the event of things, and by the Stones to discern when Nature is ripe, and when she is not; As also to know the Causes, Indications and Method to be followed in the Cure.

In all which, that a Physician may be the more compleat, it is most requisite that he be well Learned in these seven Particulars.

1. LANGUAGE or Knowledge of the Tongues; especially Latine and Greek; by which he may better understand the Writings, Labours and Volumes of our

Anti-

* Among which, the chiefest are, Hippocrates, Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Galen, Aretæus, Rufus Ephesius, Paulus Æginetus, Oribasius, Actius, Trallianus, Philoretus, Theophilus, Nicolas Mirepsus, Actuarius, Archigenes, Appollonius, &c. which wrote in Greeke.

† Donatus Antonius Altomarus, Alexander Massarius, Amatus Lusitanus, Andreas Turnerius, Celsus, Gianettinus Rondeletius, Bernardus Gordonius, Valerius Cordus, Nicholas Piso, Caspar Piso, Hieronimus Mercurialis, Petrus Pomponius, Joannes Crato, Joannes Baptista Montanus, Otho Brunfelsius, Hercules de Saxonia, Joannes Fernelius, Leonhartus Fuchsius, Duncanus Liddelius, Riolanus, Marbodeus, Platearius, Plinius, Valerius Cordus, Benedictus Victorius, Vidus Vidius, Nicholas Florentinus, Alexandrinus, Valescus, Christophorus a Vega, Ludovicus Mercatus, Guilielmus Brue, Zacutus Lusitanus, Heurnius, Daniel Sennertus, Paracelsus, Van Helmont, Riverius, Capivaccius, Stockerus, Weirus, &c.

‖ Rhasis, Mesues, Alsaharavius (or Albucasse, as some call him) Avicenna, Averroes, Serapio, Haly Abbas, Mesue Rhodabam, Rubeus, &c.

2. PHILOSOPHY.

He may know the subject on which he is to work, must Study with Attention the Elements, Humours, Spirits, Mixture and temperament of every part, that vital, animall faculties and functions,

...may the better be discovered with
...their several Causes. And Signes both
...Diagnostick and Prognostick. And the
...right Method of Curing: Which is the end of
...Physicke. To know how to preserve
...and prescribe according to the present
...Condition, Constitution, and Temper of
...the Patient, what may prevent further e-
...vils, Conserve health where it is, and re-
...store it where it is lost.

So that without Philosophy a man
can never be a good Physician. Quod
enim optimus Medicus, idem, & sit
Philosophus, Galen proves in a peculi-
ar Book by itself. Ubi desinit Philo-
sophus, incipit Medicus. As Aristotle
well observes.

3. LOGICKE is requisite for a
Physician (Logicum est actus rei in
Hominem) And is, indeed, the first in
order of all Arts: for, the reason, in
the thing, must needs be before reason in
it. Ratio enim est actus rei ab Ho-
mine, in Hominem. Without which
Discipline, he can never be able to give a
perfect Definition of any Disease, or
Symptome

symptome of a Disease, much lesse are for why it is so.

4. ASTRONOMY, for, knowledge of the Ascensions, Culmi nations, and setting of the Stars, their Right, and Oblique Ascensions several Positions and Declinations it, also, of great and eminent use. And for the knowledge of the several Quarters of the year, and such like; but, especially (as SENNERTUS thinks who the PRINCE OF OUR NEO TERICK PHISICIANS) it is an help, furtherance, and introduction to ASTROLOGY

The 5th. and most necessary Discipline of all the rest. Not as it is commonly prac tised (and indeed, abused) by the ad Mechanicks, and illiterate Novices (as hath bee of late years, when every one thi what seemed best in his own eyes) bring ing shame and contempt upon that Noble and worthy Art, which, because (as the Learned know) it is of excellent use in Phisicke, they under that Colour, De ceive most of their money, and so them

them out of their lives. Those being
[illegible] Astrologers pretending to
Astrology, that are [illegible] Cheats, Murders, and of the vilest sort
them of any other kind whatsoever,
(which abuse, it would be wished, your
Majesty would likewise Amend, and re-
strain this their Licentious use, which on
every Post and Piller through all the
streets of this City of LONDON,
(wherein notwithstanding there is a
COLLEDGE OF ABLE
AND LEARNED PHYSI
GIANS) they publish not only to the
seducing, but ruinating of many of your
Majesties poore Subjects.

I say, it is not this I allow, or speak for,
in this place; but the Pure Astrology
of the Antients, without which, Hippo-
crates and Galen accounted a Phisi-
an a foole; Advising men not to trust
themselves or their lives in such mens
hands, and without which, Avicenna
accounted them Butchers, rather than
Physicians; Besides Medicine a-
[illegible]

ferior, Paracelsus with others, will
wit of our Phisicians without it. Me
cus, sine Deo Deoli peritis nihil est. Ed
Phisicians, I know, are of the Eval
Opinion; But, as the one is too nice,
other is too remiss. To mediate, the
fore, between both, I shall, in short,
your Majesty, what may justly be
for it; In these two propositions. 1. W
soever is ignorant of the Causes of the
terations of the temperatures of
bodies, by which Diseases are ordained
must needs be ignorant in the Cure,
of that which much conduces and be
thereunto. But mens Bodies alter
their temperatures with the season, wh
change according to the Motions
Places of the severall Constellations
Cœlestiall bodies, whence follow many
firmities and Diseases. Ergo, whosoever
ignorant of Astrology, that is, th
do not know the influences of
Stars, which cause Diseases, and alter
Temperatures, are ignorant of the C
And therefore that Astrology is nec
sary to be known by all such as pr
For, I take, will not be denyed.

For (so Hippocrates saith, in Lib. De Aere, Aquis & Locis) and therefore concludes (in many parts of his workes) that Man who is ignorant in the Natures and Virtues of the Celestiall Bodies, is blind and in the Darke. Referring all Alterations in our Bodies and Diseases, to the Starrs and motions of the Moon. So doth Galen throughout all his workes, especially in Lib. 3. De Diebus Decretoriis, Cap. 2. 3. 4. & 5. &c. Secondly, whatsoever discovereth unto us the state and Crisis of an acute disease, And is the only true and exact way to the knowledge thereof, Is fit to be studied & known by all Physicians. But Astrology, and it only, by the Knowledge of the Motions, Nature, Positions, and influences of the Moon, discovers unto us the True Crisis in all sharp and violent Diseases (as is abundantly shewed by Galen in his Bookes, De Diebus Decretoriis, & De Crisibus, Avicenna, Lib. 4. Fen. 3.

Tract. 2. Cap. 2. Joannes Fernelius, Lib. 2. De Abditis Rerum Causis, Cap. 16. Daniel Sennertus, Pract. Med. Lib. 3. Part. 3. Cap. 12. Et in Methodo Discendi Medecinam, & in Institutionibus, &c. And others) Ergo, *Astrology and the Nature, Motions, Influencies, &c. of the* Sun, Moon, and Starrs, *are requisite to be studied and known by all* Physicians. *And*, *Acute Diseases follow the* Moon; *so do* Chronick, *the Course of the Sun*: *As common experience evinceth us*: *And it is daily seen that Quartain Agues begin with the Autumnal Equinoctial, and end in the Vernal. Wherefore,* Avicenna *ascribeth Health to the fortunate Starrs. And sickness to the unfortunate*; In Contic. Part. 1. Text 104. *Nay,* Paracelsus, De Podagra, *Ascribes more to Starrs, then Humours, stiffly affirming the Constellation alone, may be a cause of Diseases, without the mediation of any Humours at all*; *Instancing in* Lunatick

ticks, which Distemper, As Reason and Common Experience evinceth, followeth the Course of the Moon. As I have noted in my Astrology Restored, Lib. 1. Cap. 4. And in divers places of my * Mel Medicorum.

Neither is it my Opinion only, that Astrology should be well studied and known by all that practice Physick, to instruct them in the Nature of Diseases, their Causes, finding out their true Crisis (which can no otherwise with Certainty be Discovered) And other most necessary things, conducible to the perfecting of the Cure; But also, over and above those Authours before mentioned, it is the Advice of Joannes Crato, Joannes Ficinus, Joannes Hollurius, Antonius Mizaldus, Joannes Bodinus, Bernardus Gordonius, Magninus, and infinite others, that they be all Astrologers.

Wherefore, since I have written more largely hereof in a Treatise called

* A Book yet in manuscript, and not condemned to be prest.

* A small Tract not yet published.

* Flagellum Empericorum, I shall, of this Point, add no more, at present: But proceed to the sixth thing requisite for a Physician, which is CHYMISTRY with the KNOWLEDGE OF METALLS, STONES, &c. To know how to distinguish between the true Stones, Metalls, &c. from what are adulterate and false; And, when need Requires to joyn Chymical with Galenical medicines in their proper places, times, and with parties and Bodies convenient. For, a little Chymistry may serve the best and greatest Physician. I know Paracelsus, Crollius, Hartmannus, Quercetanus, Severinus, Libavius, Ravelascus, Van Helmont & his Expositors, with all the Brethren of the Rosy-Cross, And other Sectaries in Physick, stiffly maintain it is the principal thing a Physician is to busie his head about, that none can be perfect, nor any Cure effected without it, that it is all in all, &c. But Joannes Crato, Thomas Erast

Erastus, Joannes Fernelius, Daniel Sennertus, *and others of the more* Rationall *and* Methodicall Physicians, *are of the contrary opinion. And, although* Paracelsus, *ostentatiously, boasts himself a* Monarch *in* Physick, *triumphing over* Hippocrates *and* Galen, *as Infants, affirming he did thereby, more famous cures, then all the* Galenists *in* Europe *besides; Yet* Erastus *accompts him but an Impostor, an Emperick, an Heretick, affirming him to do the same in* Physick, *which* Luther *did in* Divinity: *That he was a drunke Rogue, a base Fellow, a Magician, having the* Devil *for his Master, Devills for his familiar Companions, And what he did, was by the help of the Devil. In a word, as none will or can deny* Chymistry *to be of great use in the practice of Physick rightly prepared and fitly applyed; So must they likewise, that are Rationall, confess, that the rejecting of all other medicines, Admiring the Large*

Encumbrances of their Aurum Potabile, Elixers of Life, Quintessence's, Panacea's, *and* universal medicines, *and the like, using these only, without any Judgement, Art, Method, As Women do Receipts, because they hear they are good for such a Disease, is a madness; wherein such Practitioners rather* Quacks, *and* Empericks, *then* Rationall Physicians.

Lastly, a Physician SHOULD KNOW THE VEGETABLES AND PLANTS *that are to be used, at least the chiefest and most effectuall, And their virtues, &c.*

And thus (may it please your Majesty*) if such as dare to adventure the Practice of Physick be not endued; And are unable to give an accompt, workeman like of their Actions, where the lives of your Majesties poor Subjects lye at stake; They are to be accompted rather Cheats, and Murtherers, And ought to be proceeded*

against according to Law. Such Statutes therefore, may, by this Treatise, do more hurt, then good. Will your Majesty therefore be graciously pleased to cause such wholsome Statutes as are provided in that Case already, to be put in execution; And where they are defective, they may be supplyed and amended as to your Grave Wisdom shall be thought fit. That so every one may abide in the Calling wherein he is called; The Divine not Intrenching on the Physicians, nor the Lay-man on either, nor the Chyrurgion on the Apothecarie's, nor the Apothecary on the Chyrurgion's, neither both or either, on the Doctors; As they too frequently take the liberty and boldnesse, now, to do, even in this City of London, in the face of the Colledge of Physicians to their great shame: That so every thing may be done decently and in order. That the GOD of order, may blesse us, and Confusion be wholly banished from among us. Which is the

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Hearty Prayer of him who casts these his unworthy Labours at your Majesty's feet, And is, As ever,

From my abode in *London* Die 25. Octobris, 1660.

Your Majesty's

most Loyall

And Obedient

Subject

William Ramesey.

TO THE JUDICIOUS AND INGENIOUS READERS.

Reader,

I Desire thee to take notice that this Piece at the first was intended only as a Digression in another Discourse, *viz.* in a Syſtem and body of *Phyſicke*, which for my own recreation and pleaſure, I have, at ſpare times, Compiled. And being more then ordinary provoked by divers of my Acquaintance and Familiars to publiſh it as well for the benefit of others, as my ſelf. I have, for ſeverall years, notwithſtanding, reſiſted

fisted their Importunities, bei
Conscious to my self, it is not be
led, neither can be, by me, sitting
worthinesse of the subject, or to
exposed to publick view. But,
length I have adventured, bei
prevailed with by them, especia
by my most Constant, Faithfull, A
tient, and Beloved Friend *FERD*
NANDO GORGES Esq; whos
am willing to pleasure in an high
Nature, then my Tongue, Labor
or Pen are able to expresse: As w
for his manifold Virtues, wherein
a Starr of the first magnitude, be
outshines infinite multitudes in
Spheare; As, for that Ancient
quaintance and Friendship whi
hath reciprocally passed between
for above these Twenty years, e
ever since we were Youths togeth
at Schoole; But especially, for th
his affections and love to all man
of Learning is unparallel, which w

not only be his here, but eternall * Glory hereafter. If it be not so full and satisfactory, as might be, perhaps, expected; Know, that it was written in the year 1656. in the Nature of a *Digression*, with not the least alteration, save only I added the first part of Psyches in General, and divided the whole into *Parts*, *Divisions*, and *Sections*. It was extorted, as it were, out of my Hands. And therefore when it comes into thine, have the more favourable construction of it; And if it be imperfect, let it be hid by thy perfections. And let thy Ingenuity pitty it that it came out before it's time, like *Isaac* having given *Zarah* the slip, And so, I fear, many faults are therein, likewise, overslipt, which, I doubt not, but the Judicious will over see; And impute rather to those hasty Midwifes, my friends, then to me. In the next, I'e promise thee amends.

* For what ever our Virtues & Knowledges are here they will be perfected hereafter, and that according to the measure we now enjoy.

The

The Subject on which it discou
ses is *Of Poysons*, a *Doubtful* & a *Dan
erous Subject*. *Dangerous*, as the ve
word imports. *Doubtful*, so that fe
Authours have Defined or Ex
plained sufficiently what Poyson i
Cardan, with others, *sayes*, *that it Poy
son which hath an Aptness to do us muc
mischief by an occult quality*; *Lib.* 1. *D
Venenis*, *Cap.* 1. *&* *Cap.* 4. And *Avicen
na* 2. *Prim. Doct.* 2. *Cap.* 15. Sayes *it
that which corrupts Mans Complexion
not only by quality*, *but propriety*. Othe
think, that only to be Poyson, tha
immediately destroyes, and kill
But, such are in an errour so to im
gine; for there are some Poysons, tha
only extreamly hurt, but kill not; A
Prunæ Insaniæ, and such like, whic
you wil meet with, that makes Me
mad, mopish, & fooliſh for a time; A
also such as cause Epilepsies, Con
vulsions, &c. others, again, will admi
of hardly any thing, to be nomina

te d

ed Poyson, because many things that are so esteemed may be taken, in a small quantity, without any hurt; As *Nux Vomica*, which as *Tabernamontanus* observes *lib. 3. Cap. 14.* That a Drachm will only intoxicate the brain, but two ounces immediately kills. And the seeds of *Tabula Christi* of *America* kills, as *Cysalpinus* notes in *Comment. Mesu*, if three be but taken, but less he thinks may be eaten without any great damage. Many such like Poysons you will meet with in the Discourse it self; Wherefore, some Conclude them, I say, not to be Poysons; or, if so, that all other things, as meat, and drink, which hurt, being taken in excesse are likewise as bad Poysons. *Galen* also, Promiscuously using the word θανάσιμα, and δηλητήρια, in many places of his works, hath occasioned some to ranck Purging Medicines among Poysons; in regard they kill as well as

as Ambery, if they be taken in exc
as also divers other Medicines,
and Cordials, if not rightly and
ly administred, as Benjoin, Safron,
the like Simples, are such as alth
they sometimes kill, yet they
at other times, when rightly u
helpfull to the Body. And on t
other side are Deadly Poyson, a
such as never help, but ever kill a
prove destructive. The former hu
only accidentally, as it is erro
ously administred, &c. But the la
offends in the whole kind, and is
be accompted Poyson. For that
that only is to be indeed so esteem
ed (as may be collected from Cardan
and Avicenna before quoted) th
hath an occult, malignant, and v
nemous quality, peculiarly offen
ing Mans Body, whether it may
ployed in Physick sometimes (as o
Mandrake, Henbane, which have, to
gether with their narcotick qualit

peculiar ven[illegible] will be shewed hereafter) as that Purges; Bezoar, Safron, and other Cordials, do not thus offend the whole kind; but by accident taken in excess; And therefore falsely reckoned among Poysons. Again, the *Idiosyncrasie*, and custom of some Men, may make Poyson to be food, and hinder the operation thereof. How could it be possible, else, for those recorded by *Agricola*, and *Sanderabitanus*, to drink whole pounds of *Argent. Vive* without any hurt? or those people in *Thrace* to eat whole handfulls of *White Hellebor*, as *Theophrastus* notes? Or Men in *Hercynia*, that could eat thirty drachms of *Hemlock* at a time without any damage, several Authors conclude it a dangerous Poyson? or the *Turks*, whom *Georgius Rhetius* observes, familiarly eat of *Opi-*

Vo-

Poysons without the least prej
of which, as was said, according
Tabernemontanus, two ounces is
Poyson, &c. But such like pass
as these, are frequently Cited in
subsequent discourse, too tedi
here to recite. Whence, it is ap
rent, that, whatsoever *Aurreol*
De Theriaca, Cap. 2. *Jacobus Grevi*
Lib. 1. *De Venenis, Cap.* 1. And ot
endeavour to maintain to the c
trary, Poyson may become fo
and Men may, by little and little
customing themselves to the ea
of it, become, as *Mithredates*, Poy
proof. And I my self knew a Ge
man about the late Kings Co
who would familiarly eat To
raw as he found them, without
least Inconveniency, to himself
ing rather nutriment unto h
admitting of perfect Concoc
on, as appeared by the de

of ſuch Women whom he knew. And *Cardan* Confidently averrs, he knew one that did uſually feed upon Spiders. So we find *Fallopius*, *De Simpl. purg. Cap. 48.* Mentioning a fellow whom he ſayes he ſaw eat an ounce of *Scammony* at once without having ſo much as a ſtool after it. But Authours are full of ſuch like relations not to be denyed, unleſſe we reſolve to render our ſelves ridiculous. So that then, we ſee, by what hath been ſaid, that Poyſons are of different Natures. Some, if eaten by degrees, will become nutritive. Some, retaining both a Poyſonous, and medicinall faculty; as thoſe which may be taken in a ſmall quantity, without prejudice. And ſome abſolutely venemous, ever prejudiciall and mortall, *& tota ipſorum ſubſtantia aliena eſt à natura noſtra*; never

being capable of nourishing, c
helping us: As you will find in th
Treatise. Of all which, we ar
especially to beware: since, man
times, people, unawares, hav
been, thereby, not only injured
but absolutely destroyed. For th
prevention of which, I thought
it necessary to give a short de
scription of their severall kinds o
Poysons, their Nature, Signes
Diagnosticks, Prognosticks and An
tidotes. And for the better
voiding those Horrid Mischie
which I have known occasione
by the unadvised, and ignoran
rash actions of *Empericks*, and *I*
truding Practitioners in the Art
Physick. Which, we hope, th
Judicious and *Ingenious*, are
sensible of; As that they w
make it their endeavour in th
several places, to rectifie and

me

mend, by discountenancing and suppressing of them; And that I shall not need to add any more, but that I am and shall be, so long,

Die Mercurii 27° Octobris 1660.

Thy Servant

W. R.

TO THE MORE IMPRUDENT AND RURALL READERS.

THe more Prudent and Judicio
ſort of Men, will not be muc
Concerned in what I ſhall, in this Epiſt
deliver; Being, for the moſt part
already, Convinced of the Truth thereo
But, of this ſort, there are but a few;
is to the major part of our little world
Therefore, I addreſs my words at preſen
Of whom, many, if not moſt, will
know, Conclude, they may, with th
Tract, be able to Cure themſelves and
ther of what Poyſon ſoever they ha
take

taken; But, they will find themselves deceived; for although I have indeed, to their Capacities, shewed how many severall wayes they may, not only be prejudiced, but also destroyed; Yet the Cures and Antidotes, are beyond the Sphear of their Capacities; For if all the Physick books in the world should be Englished unto them, there would still be a necessity of having Able and Learned Physicians, that can, by severall Signes discover the Causes and Nature of the Maladys, And thence, know how to administer a proper Agent to the Patient, for effecting the Cure. Which, the vulger, being ignorant, can never be Capable of. For, it is not the knowing of medicines only, that will make them Practitioners, for then, An Apothecary were most probable to make the best Physician; But, how rightly, to apply and administer the Remedy, the Disease, Cause, Constitution, Temperature, Age, Sex, and other Accidents, Customes, &c. of the Patients being Considered.

Moreover, To Practise out of Book
meerly, As many Gentlemen, and Gentl
women, And all Empericks and ignora
Practitioners do, is extreamly pernitio
without good Advice: For many tim
Death and Destruction follow thereupo
as daily examples evince us; Amat
Lucitanus tell us Cent. 2. Curat. 3
(a) Of a Young Man of his Acquain
ance, thus meeting with a Receipt
an Unguent against the Itch, when
with he was much molested, wit
out further advice, anointing hi
self all over with the same, whic
having a considerable quantity
Arsnick in it, a thing whose virt
and force he was ignorant off,
thereby killed, instead of being C
ed, and lying down to sleepe, ne
awoake more. *Another, likewise,*
mentioned by Franciscus Valerio
in his Observations, *who having*
with a small Tract of the prayse of H
lebor, *would needs practice upon him*

(a) Juvenis quidam cum scabie universum ejus Corpus occupante fœdaretur, exunguento cui Arsenicum mixtum erat præter medicorum consilium se illeverit cumq; in lecto decumbentem mortuum domestici invenerunt.

And so, mistaking 3j *for* Bj *would have been Poysoned, had not other occasions accidentally prevented, And* Zacutus Lucitanus, Lib. 2. Prax. Admirand. Observat. 141. *Mentions one of a hot and dry Temperature that put himself on to the hand, of an Eminent* Emperick, *for esteem and name among the Rurall of the world, by reason of his gray haires and Age, his boasting vaunts, & the like; was by the unadvisednes of this* Quack *(applying contrary medicines to his condition) so tormented with intollerable paines, Continuall Watchings, whereby his malady wat increased, so that from a languishing Condition, Death, in a few dayes, followed. Whence, the aforemen-tioned* Valeriola *affirmes out of* Damascen. 2. *And* 3. Aphoris. (*b*) That to work out of Books, without knowledge, a good Wit and Judgement, is most perilous; Wherefore we admonish Men to beware; For, how rash and unadvised a thing it is to

(*b*) *Operari ex libris absque cognitione & solerti ingenio periculosum est, unde monemur quam incipidum scriptis Autoribus credere, quod hoc sno did cit periculo.*

believe the writings of the Learn
or, to take all upon Truſt, with
Art, Reaſon, Judgement, may app
by this Patient. *And* Penotus
cludes, in Præfat. Nar. Med. (c) Ma
things are found written in
Books, which to the ignorant Re
er may ſeem excellent Remedi
But when they come to uſe the
they oftentimes, find themſelv
deceived, and take Poyſon inſte
of Phyſick. *Thus did that* Titu
Phyſician *in the afore mentioned*
eutus Lucitanus, Lib. Citat. Obſ
vat. 143. *Kill himſelf, trying Concl
ons on his own Body; If, therefore, t
Cheats, be ignorant in their own Co
tion, how much more in others? But,
can it be otherwiſe, being ignorant
thoſe ſeven Doctrines and Diſcipl
mentioned in the* Epiſtle Dedicato

*Yet there are ſome who do not forb
to vindicate theſe Idiots, Affirming th
ſo carefull, Cautious, and Conſcientio*

(c) *In libellis quæ vulgo verſantur apud literatos incautiores multa*

as that they will give nothing but what is safe; And if it do no good, will do no hurt; Have been of long experience, and known to have cured many, of divers Maladies, &c. I Answer; As to their Carefulnesse, Cautiousnesse, and Conscientiousnesse in their Practice, which the ignorant fansy to themselves, is ridiculous, and Repugnant to common sense; For how can any Man be Carefull, or Cautious, in what he knows not? will all the Care, and Circumspection in the world availe; when they know not what to take care of, nor what to avoid? Care, and Cautiousnesse, consist not in administring that which they call safe and good medicines, such as, in themselves, because, if they do no good, will not poyson or kill the Patient; But in præscribing such as may take off the Cause of the Malady, and may suite with the Disease, the Constitution, Age, Sex, Temperature, &c. of the Patient. And, if in these, he be ignorant, And of them knowes not how to judge;

judge; his Care and Cautionsneſſe is
non ens: And, Conſequently, to affir
him, then, Conſcientious, is Nonſenc
For if he had any thing of Conſcienc
he would not dare to meddle with what
knowes not, eſpecially where the life
Man is concerned, and at ſtake.

Neither can he be ſayed te have exp
rience, and to have cured Any: unc
leſs many of Divers Maladies. Th
Conception ariſes from a praved Ima
gination of the vulgar; who, being Igno
rant, can not judge either of Cauſe
means, or effects; But, falſly, take the
vent, to be the effect of their medicines
Becauſe an Ignorant boaſting Quac
(which hath only a few Receipts, th
have been recommended for good medi
cines (and perhaps they are ſo) which h
nſes at adventure, and a like to all infir
mities, Temperatures, Ages and Conditi
ons) gives a medicine to a ſick Party, An
he afterwards mends and recovers, A
his Relations and ignorant Acquaint
ance

nce, presently conclude it was the Emperick's Physick availed, and produced this effect: when, for ought they or their Mountebanck can tell, the Patients own Nature wrought out the violence of the Disease, and so Recovered; Or perhaps it was the wholsom and proper Physick he took before, from some Rational Physician that took off the Cause, and was the Introducer of his Recovery, although, at the present, it could not be so apparently discerned: And being impatient of Health, took the Advice of the Ignorant Practitioner (as many people too frequently do) And then attribute all to that, it being the last thing he took.

Or, to speak the best of this kind of mad Practice; If the Emperick were instrumentall of the sick parties Restauration; (As it is not impossible for them to hit upon the right means, sometime or other) yet it was but by chance, accidentally; for he can neither describe the Disease offending, nor the Cause introducing

cing it, or the reasons either why it wo
such symptomes in this party, or why
prescribed such a Remedy. So that,
though he did the Cure, he can * not
he did it; because he knew not what
did; And therefore he cannot be sa
to have experience; For, as Aristot
rightly teacheth, Metaph. Lib. 1. E
perientia singularium, Ars unive
talium cognitio est. *Much lesse wh*
not once in a thousand times he hitts t
mark, happens on the right Disea
Temperature, Constitution, and Co
dition of the Patient that suits with
Recipts.

If Recipts, alone, were sufficient
make a Physician; *An* Apothecar
were the likeliest man to become the be
Physician, *having the Receipts of man*
Learned Physicians *sent daily unto hi*
But, as the Bodies, Conditions, and Acc
dents usually differ, so that divers medi
caments are, accordingly, prescribed;
will it be requisite to know, first, whe
th

* *Fubrius sanitatem feciſſe accidens eſt, quoniam non eſt aptus ad faciendum ſanitatem Faber, ſed Medicus.* Ariſtot. Metaph. 5.

hey shall meet with Patients in all
suitable to those for which they were
prescribed, before they, with any certain
y, use them again. Nay, and sometimes
hey will find such intricate Causes,
Symptomes, and Affections, as will puzle
nd put the best Physitian to a stand.
Thus Sennertus that Famous Neote-
ick Philosopher and Physician, Con-
fesses of himself Institut. Med. Lib. 2.
Part. 3. Cap. 9. ubi agit De Epilepsia,
who notwithstanding was the great Re-
storer of the Art of Physick to the whole
world. So doth Montanus ut testatur
Erastus, Part. 4. Disput. Contr. Para-
elf. Victorinus Trincavellus, a fa-
mous Venetian Doctor, as you may see in
is Counsells, Consil. 15. and 16.
together with Falopius, and Francan-
anus, two Learned Physicians, being
ll three Conferred with, at one time, a-
out one and the same matter, gave each
f them their severall opinions. And the
ame Trincavel, being demanded his ad-

vice

vice of a young man oppressed with
cholly, confessed he was indeed melac
But knew not to what kind to appro
it. Heildishem, likewise, Speciel.
166. Tells us, that Paulus Regul
being consulted in the like case, w
confounded with a Confusion of S
tomes, that he knew not to what ki
refer it. But this is common in ou
practice.

Wherefore, if there be this diffi
in one Disease; what is there, think
when there is a Complication and
ture of Distempers together, As is
quent in Affections of the Head,
Brain? For, as Marcellus Dona
Cap. 4. De Medica Historia mira
Lib. 2. Excellently notes, (d) Dist
pers of the Brain are of near affi
one with an other. And, that
entimes, one followeth in the n
of another, as we daily see, a
which is more wonderfull, Div
do semel & simul at one and

(d) Cerebri affectiones omnes inter se valde affines esse, ita ut sæpius unum alteri succedere usu quotidiano percipiamus & quod mirabilius est, pluribus eodem tempore eundem hominem affici.

sa

same time altogether afflict one and the same Man. *Felix Plateras*, in Ment. Conservatione Lib. 1. *Tells us of a Patient of his, that was molested with* Caro, Convulsio, Memoria Læsa, & Visus Halucinatio, *one upon the neck of an other.* *Also in* Lib. 1. De Mentis Alienatione, *He mentions a noble man who was troubled with the* Hypochondriack melancholly, Palpitation of the Heart, *with divers Symptomes of the Head and Belly all together.* Joannes Montanus, Consil. 128. *For the Duke of* Millain *shewes, that he was troubled with a* (e) Catarrh, a Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Head, Vertigo, the Gout, *and an* Hydropicall swelling in the Leggs *by intervalls; And, sometimes, with most of them together.* *And in* Consil. 36. *He hath a Patient both molested with both the* Vertigo, *and* Palsie *at once.* *Likewise in* Consil. 38. *He gives his Advice of one affected with the* Vertigo,

(e) *Primo Distillationem Catarrhi, quæ interdum difficultate anhelitus inducit; Assidui Tussiculo infestatur, non nunquam etiam podagrico dolore afficitur, ac præterea ædemate & tumore cruris laborat dolore etiã capitis & vertigine non parum vexatur.*

(f) Scribit habuisse hominem curandum annum sexagessimum quintum natum qui eodem tempore, Apoplexiam debilem. Paralysin universalē, & frequentissimos Epilepsiæ Paroxismos Patereturr.

tigo, and Cephalalgia. (f) Valesc
also, writes that he had a Man in C
of 65. years of Age, who at one and
same time was perplexed with
weaker sort of the Apoplexy,
universall Palsie, And the Falli
sickneſſe by fits. Joannes Cr
Consil. 73. Lib. 7. Mentions a Wo
who with the Vertigo, was also affl
with a Delirium, Trembling of
Heart, An universall leanneſſe, C
vulsion, Gnashing of the Teeth,
an hurting of the Chief faculc
Sometimes, as it were, taken with
Catalepsie, &c. Of which, examples
infinite.

Thus, Physicians themselves
sometimes Confounded with a mix
of Symptomes, and in Complicated
ladies, in their Practice of this most
ous and Weighty Art of Phsick;
much more, them, such as are not
and made capable of so great a
tions?

So that then there is no place left for such Men to raise any Colour of Imposition thereinto: For these things being considered, they cannot pretend to do much more hurt then good. Now and the meanest Capacity must needs perceive, that if it be no more then this, it is mischief sufficient, that by taking their safe medicines as they call them, & resting upon help from them, it is most commonly seen the Patient neglects to seek and after the true and right way of Recovery till it be too late; And so miserably perishes through neglect, which is as much hurt, I think, as if they should give him Poyson to dispatch him presently.

And thus likewise both Gentle and Simple many times kill themselves and Relations by tampering with medicines from their own Receipts, and trusting to their own Judgements without the Advice of Physicians that are alone able to instruct them. As also by trying and mixing their own fancies whilst they are

under the Physicians [illegible] whereby th
Impede the operation of the right wa
and bring both shame and ignominy
the Physician and whole Art: and
sober, but Imprudent people; Such is th
eagernesse after Cure.

Others are so mad, as to run to Cou
rers, Witches, Magicians, as they ca
themselves, but, indeed, meere Che
pretending to Cure by Words, Philte
Charmes, Amulets, and the like D
vices of the Devill. But all Cu
thereby, if any be performed, is by
power of the Devill, and not by any
er or virtue in those conceipts; As he
delude the Pagans and Heathen
Forefathers, making them believe, th
Gods (as Verstegan in his Antiquit
and others shew) Did this or that Cur
he doth these Practitioners still, and
as give ear unto them. It is the sa
evill Spirit that then wrought, that
worketh in the Hearts of the Childre
Disobedience.

I advi

I advise, therefore, that all the sinful people come out of their sinful ways, lest they thereby hasten their own destruction for ever. Let us walk in GOD's way, that professe our selves Christians, And shun the wayes of the Devil: For, if we forsake GOD, it is just with him to forsake us, who are but Worms, Job 25. 6. such as he can very well spare, and be without; He hath no need of us, that he should bear with our impieties. Why should we then seek to Angels, Saints, Devills, Magitians, Conjurers, Witches, Impostors, Empericks, Cheats, Ignoramusses, when we may walk in GOD's way, by using the lawful meanes he hath appointed by the Hand of the Physician. And are Invited, Psal. 50. 15. To call upon him: קְרָאֵנִי בְּיוֹם צָרָה Et invoca me in Die Angustiæ; It is very Emphaticall in the Hebrew. Our Translation renders it, Call upon me in the Day of trouble; But the word צָרָה Trouble or Affliction, is the

Noun feminine of [illegible] which signi[fies]
Streightned, or preſſed [with]
Streights, Afflicted or Oppreſſed [with]
Afflictions both of Body and Mi[nd]
From the Root [illegible]: He Streightn[ed]
So that, I ſay, Let us go to GOD
is able to Deliver us, and hath prom[iſed]
Deliverance [illegible] Liberabo te; [and]
though we be never ſo much ſtreighte[ned]
afflicted and Oppreſſed in Mind, or [Body]
by Sickneſſe, he is able to deliver and
us of our paines, &c. if we walk [in]
way, and uſe the lawfull means, he
deliver us.

Some, again, on the other extre[me]
are ſo ſtupid and Phariſaically pre[ſumptuous]
(whether from their Text of Scripture
others, I know not) As that they will
no means at all; accompting it a
if not an unlawfull thing; and Phy[ſi]
ans uſeleſſe Creatures, refuſing all
when they are ſick, ſaying, out of a
haſtical piece of ſeemingpiety, they
in GOD, And therefore, Let

A3

wo[uld]

work his will, expecting GOD will work miracles for them.

But they ought to know, Religion doth not teach them, nor any one, to be blinde, and to want common sense, which shewes us, that the LORD hath endued Plants, Vegetables, Metalls, &c. with admirable virtue for our use. The LORD hath created medicines out of the Earth, and he that is wise will not abhor them; with such doth he heal Men and take away their paines; of such doth the Apocrypha make a Confession: Even Jesus the Son of Sirach, Eccluf. 38. 4, 7, 8. where the Learned confesseth as one of the wisest men (next to SOLOMON) that ever was. But however, Esay, common sense convinceth us of this. Surely, those men (as Devout as they think themselves) have never read that of Luke 5. 31. where our SAVIOUR himself tells them, The whole need not a Physician but they that are sick: Wherefore,

they who have not their health,
Neither have they considered that
Deut. 6. 16. Thou shalt not tempt
Lord thy God. *Of which, they*
never excuse themselves, whilst they
left the means when it may be
Thereby shewing in an high Nature, w
they account it a sin to use that we
which GOD *makes a sin if they do*
For, as he hath not promised to pro
our lives longer then we use the me
Meat and Drink; *or to save our So*
if we do not pursue holiness, use the or
nances the Word and Sacrament
So hath he not shewed us, in any pa
his revealed Will, any hopes of r
out of the least Distemper (in as or
ry way) without the use of Physick.
are not, therefore, to lye still and say,
the giddy multitude, God help us.
ly; But also put forth our helping h
for relief. For then, and then only,
we look unto GOD *for a blessing,*
whom cometh healing, Eccluf. 38.

And then may we boldly say, The LORD *do's what his will. And our Consciences will testifie unto us, we have not been accessary to our own ruine and destruction: Of which otherwise we must necessarily be guilty; And so without* GODS *infinite mercy, destroy the Soul too, as well as the Body. He that kills another, kills but his Body: But he or she, that is accessary to their own deaths, kills both Body and Soul. That is, if it be resolutely and wilfully acted. And who can imagine any other, but that wilfull perverseness is the cause of any ones wholly neglect of the use of the means to restore Health? When they may, as well, and upon as good and rationall grounds hope to be saved without means, (which although it be not impossible, yet it is improbable, it being the ordinary way) as live without food; as to be well without* Physick.

It is a ridiculous way of Arguing, therefore, that when their time is

Come (they must Dye) do all
Doctors what they Can;
them, they shall not; how resolu
careless soever they are in seek
out, or making use of what is
ducible to their recovery.
true, there is a place in the HO
WRIT (from whence many
that Argument, and on which
ground this their Pretence) which
vulgar Capacity. And common appre
sion of the giddy multitude seems
Indicate that GOD hath appointed
determinate time, some shorter, so
longer, in which they must undergo
Dye, viz. in Job 14. 5. Seeing
dayes are determined, the numb
of his moneths are with thee, th
hast appointed his bounds that
cannot passe.

For the better understanding of wh
we, must Consider upon what occa
and to what end this was uttered by
and likewise compare it with other pl

[illegible] the LORD [illegible]
[illegible] the shortness of Mans life, which he
[illegible] Dayes, and Moseth in the
[illegible] threescore and ten Years, and
[illegible] that Mans life was so exceeding
[illegible] and short, in comparison of GOD
[illegible] and Eternity, that it was not worthy, as
[illegible] were, to be named; And therefore
[illegible] the beginning of the Chapter he saith,
Man that is born of a Woman is of
few Dayes, and full of trouble. He
cometh forth like a Flower, and is cut
down; He fleeth also as a Shadow, &
continueth not. Dayes and Flowers
and Shadows, are of very short continu-
ance indeed; By which Metaphors he
declares, but the great brevity of Mans
life. And therefore, the latter part of the
verse, viz. Thou hast appointed his
bounds that he cannot pass; is no

more

must to be understood litterally, the
former. For meant as well
from this Text, that all Men
in a few Days, or Months at the
And never attain a year or years
from hence to maintain, some
are ordained to live Twenty,
Thirty, some Forty years, some
some lesse, And longer, can not. W
you see, is not the meaning of
Text, but only, I say, contained
ons to set forth the extream shortne
Mans life. And therefore in the se
Verse, he sayes he fleeth like a sha
and Continueth not. Yet we see
Men live to a very great Age, and th
fore can not litterally be sayed, no
Continue, or to flee as a shadow.
that then, I take the genuine meanin
the beginning of the words, to shew
the shortnesse of Mans time here
earth (As that of Solomon. The
a time to be born, and a time to d
Eccles. 3. 2. Mentioning no time

...ive, destroying, ... [illegible] ...
...ly spun, as it is to be found ...
...d the latter part to stand, ...
...ing of our mortality, ... [illegible] ...
...void it; the bounds of life is appointed, ...
...ing in a mixture of the four Ele-
...ents, it must needs and assuredly end in
...e Consumption of them: As the same
...ob hath it Cap. 7. 1. Is there not an
...ppointed time to Man upon earth?
...e puts the matter, by this question, quite
...t of question, nothing more sure, clear
...nd true then that there is an appointed
...me to Dye as well as to be borne. that,
...hat it is limitted to this, or that, or the
...ther year, is not apparent from his
...ords; Nor, as I think, from any part
...f the Word of GOD: Nay it rather
...speaks the contrary. As in Exod. 20.
...12. Deut. 4. 40. and Cap. 28. 20. Psal.
...101. 8. Prov. 10. 27. Eccles. 7. 17. Isa.
...38. 10. All which places and many more,
...which I might enumerate, clearly hold
...forth unto us, That the term of our lives
depends

dispute [illegible] Disobedience to the Will and Commandment of GOD, [illegible] upon promising length of Dayes, [illegible] sooner threatening to shorten it. As Psalm 55. 23. also it is said, Bloody and Deceitful Men shall not live out half his Dayes: That is, half the Dayes he might by his Constitution and Temperature of Body, probably attain unto: Whence, likewise, Eccles. 7. 17. It is said Wicked men make vndye before our time, before the time that GOD in his wise Providence hath ordained and decreed; That is impious presumption to imagin, neither is it possible, he should be changeable, Malachy 3. 6. And whatsoever he hath ordained, must assuredly come to passe, he altereth not his decrees as we do our minds. So that there is no place left for that conceipt that there is just such a time for every Man to dye. And no sooner, nor later: unlesse we

convince

[illegible] of [illegible]ity, and [illegible]
Yet, should we admit, as much as [illegible]
pla[illegible]gnorant body would desire, viz.
there is an exact and sure [illegible]
Adam that became mortal-like, [illegible]
which he can not dye. I say, [illegible]
should be so, thou being ignorant [illegible]
the time is that thou must be dissol[illegible]
Thou aughtest to use thy utmost endea[illegible]
for thy own Preservation, accordi[illegible]
thou art bound by the Law both of G[illegible]
and Nature: or, thou canst not [illegible]
guilty of Self-Murther, And be acc[illegible]
to thy own destruction.

For Imprudent, Rurall, Rash, Cow[illegible]
and Ignorant People, therefore, I [illegible]
not compiled this Subsequent Tre[illegible]
nor for Confident Youngsters, and [illegible]
men, who think their own witts bes[illegible]
yet want so much witt as to advise [illegible]
others better then their own. To all [illegible]
I desire it may be a Scarr-Crow, [illegible]
so terrible, that they may avoid [illegible]
with it, as they would with Poyson [illegible]

...if it prove their ...; and the disser...
...ions of others whose things take the bette...
...esse to temper with; Contrary to the ...
...tentions of him who desires the prosper...
...ity of you all; And shall so continue to do,
...long as he Remaines to be

...ie 29th Octobris
1660.

W. R.

Questions

Questions

OF POYSONS With their Severall ANTIDOTES, Illustrated by Divers Histories, the Testimony of the most Approved, Authentick, and Learned Authors Extant.

PART I.

Of the Differences of Poysons, *and of* poysons *in Generall.*

POYSONS are of Various and Infinite Kindes; which, to Describe, Explain, and rightly understand, that we may the better shun, avoid and resist; It will not be impertinent to praefix a word, or

or two of these Differences in Oe
before we come to Particulars: which
Authours have Comprehended und
or other of these seven Heads.

SECTION I.

Of the first Division of Poysons.

AS, First, they are such as are 1.
their own nature, As *Wolfs-bane*
lock, *Hen-bane*, and the like; Or 2.
are not so of their own Nature, b
come so when they putrifie and Co
As Flesh, Fish, Fruits, &c. putrified.
Such as were made so by Art, As *Aqua*
tis, *Aqua Regis*, *Mercurius Sublim*
Precipitate, &c.

SECTION II.

Of the second Division of Poysons, *that they act not by Primary and manifest Qualities.*

SEcondly, they are are such, (as
I teach) which hurt either 1. by t
mary and manifest Qualities, As Hor

Dry, Moist. Or 2. by occult. Or 3. by manifest and occult together. Or 4. At others will by second qualities, as they call it, which Corrode, or putrifie. As Glass, they say, (which they number among Poysons) Corrodes the Belly and Intrails, and thereby causeth Death. But, they may as well say splints of Bones, Needles, Pins, or other sharp thing is Poyson, because they also, many times, perforate the Intestines being swallowed, and Destroy the party. Neither do they rightly teach that Poysons offend and hurt by primary qualities, if it be taken simply. For that, which so acts and works, is not properly to be accompted Poyson; but by occult qualities, and by the property of the whole substance. As *Galen* abundantly teacheth *Lib.* 3. *De Temperamentis*, *Cap.* 4. & *In Lib.* 1. *De simplicium medicamentorum facultatibus, Cap. De abrotano.* For, if Poyson depended onely upon manifest qualities; then, whatsoever doth therein exceed, should be poyson, As, *Garlick*, *Onyons*, and the like; which by *Dioscorides*, *Galen*, *Avicenna*, *Serapio*, and other of the *Antients*, are accompted Hot and Dry in the fourth Degree; yet are not

Poyson doth not act by divers qualities.

Poyſon, As is *Auripigmentum, quod [illegible] tota ſubſtantia nocet*: The other ly in quantity. Yet we Deny no there are Differencies in Poyſons; As that hurt only by an occult quality, w exceeding in the firſt qualities; Oth exceed, and hereby, together with an quality operates on the bodies of me ſo, as that therein all Authours do gree, affirming that *Euphorbium* (ample) offends ſometimes by an occ lity, ſometimes by the manifeſt and p However thoſe which are properly chiefly affect by an occult and hidd perty. So that although in one and ſubject there may be both manifeſt cult qualities, yet we are not to co their effects. For, manifeſt and qualities either Heat, or Coole, or or Dry: occult, either Kill, or hurt; every quality acting accor its Nature, *Sine alterius Directio Antonius Guaynerius Cap. 1. De* excellently notes. For, although and other Authours treating of *Po* firm *opium*, *Euphorbium*, and oth rate by manifeſt qualities; they underſtood, thus ſpeaking, conſider

Poyson, *quantum ad substantiam spectat, ...ius and Species differ nulla*; And according to this Consideration, they hyper... some did work *per quatenus Calidum, aut Frigidum*; *sed quatenus tale, habens finalem virtutem humanæ vitæ & sensitivæ contrariam*, &c.

SECTION III.

Of the Third Kind of Poysons, *shewing that all have not an aptitude to Kill, but that some are Mortall, others not.*

THirdly, Some with *Hieronimus Mercurialis Lib.* 1. *De Venenis Cap.* 5. and others, maintain, that all Poysons are either Mortall, or have an aptitude to kill. But this is false, as you will see in the *Second Part*, where we shall Discourse of Poysons more particularly; for some do only Infatuate, Stupifie, and hurt for a time; As *Philters* and *Love-potions*, or as the Spider *Tarantula* which makes such as are thereby bitten, to dance and be mad, &c. Or the *Torpedo*, which stupifies and benums the parts that touch it, &c. For, that Poyson which hurts only such members as are not

necessary to life, and doth not hinde
abolish what Conduceth to the Preser
on thereof, is not mortall, neither ca
have an aptitude thereunto. Where
the more Rationall, have agreed that
are Mortall, others not Mortall, or only
ry hurtfull. And those that are Mortall,
either sooner, or later, and are those wh
affect the Vitall Parts, as Braine, He
Liver, Lungs, &c.

SECTION IV.

Shewing a Fourth sort of Poysons. *dis
vered by their effects, and that some ar
Enemies to one part, some to another.*

FOurthly, Some Poysons discover th
selves unto us by their effects and o
rations, whilst their formes are hid;
some, 1. Do more peculiarly affect and
the *Brain*, as *Night-shade*, *Opium*, *Hen-b
Mercury*, *Torpedo*, *Tarantula*, the *brain
a Catt*, and others. 2. Others are Ene
to the *Heart*, as all those which sudde
kill; as *Scorpions* and the like, which
denly pass through the Arteries to
Heart. Some also 3. Are opposed to
Liver, as all those Hearbs which evac
bloo

blood, which *Galen Lib. de Fac. nat.* [illegible] the *Sperm infects and poysons the Conception*, writes of one *Lib. 3. de Venenis*, who by Poyson, became barren. 5. Some to the *Lungs*, as *Lepus Marinus*, &c. To the *Bladder*, as *Cantharides*. 7. Some, again, cause the dysentery, whence it comes to pass that such who are bitten by poysonous Creatures or stung, have their Veines, Arteries, Nerves, and the like, more effectually affected; as the bite of a *Scorpion* (as we said) Conveies the venom to the Heart by the Arteries; the bite of an *Hæmorrhous* infuses into all the Veines, and causes an expulsion of blood. The bite of a *mad Dog*, delates neither by the Arteries, nor Veines, but Nerves especially. And so the infection of the *French-Pox* (or *English-Pox*, as it may now be termed for the frequency of it among us) Runs immediately to the Liver, whilst the Brain and Heart is free. Whence it happens, that some poysons cause heavinesse, dulnesse, stupidity, Others, Convulsions, Epilepsies, Apoplexies, some excite to Laughter, Madnesse, Dancing, Libidiny, Fury, Raging, Sadnesse, Fearfulnesse; Some cause Fevers, Paines, Inflammations, Some bring Death suddenly, Some by degrees and

more slowly, according as the Poyson's property, the Nature of the Patient, or according as it is used or applyed.

SECTION V.

Shewing a Fifth Division of Poysons, and that there is no Poyson to be prepared that can kill precisely a Month, two three, or a Year, after it is administred.

Fifthly, Some Poysons kill sooner, some later. As, the bite of an Asp, some speedy course be not taken, kills immediately, especally that sort called *Fundinacens*, which as *Galen*, and the Learned think, kills so suddenly, as that is thought to be Incurable; *Terrestris* within 3. or 4. hours time; and that sort which called *Pryas*, they think is more slow, which it may be, is that kind which *Paræus* thinks destroyes in the third part of a day. A bite of a *Mad Dogg*, lyes long as it were hid, and yet breaks forth at the last, as *Paræus* writes of *Balsus* the Lawyer, *Lib. De Venenis Cap.* 14. Who Dyed fourteeneths after he was bitten. And some there is no sign of it in six or eight Months, as *Galen* holds, the which *Codronchus* affirms

...mes. Or in a year ...
...rtus magnus. Lib. 7. de Hist. Anim. ...
...ap. 21. Sayes he saw a man bitten by a Mad-Dogg in the Arme, and was well seven whole years after, and then the place began to swell and be inflamed, and so within two Dayes thereupon Dyed. *Guaynerius* also speaks of some who continued well twelve years. And *Alfaharavius* asserts, he knew one that lived forty years after he was bitten, before he was apparently infected, and then Dyed of that bite. Other Poysons again, although they are of power sufficient to kill presently; yet by being eaten in a smaller quantity are the longer, as *Arsnick*, Yet though of its own Nature, as *Wierus*, and *Forestus* well observe it, is not to be remedied, it kills so soon, if it be not immediately taken; Yet some have by eating but little of it, lived a long time after but in great misery and torment, as *Amatus Lusitanus* mentions of his servant, that by eating of some Hen dipt in the sawce wherein *Arsnick* was, lived an whole year after, *Cent. 2. Curat.* 65. And *Forestus observat. med. observat.* 28. *In Scholia, Lib.* 18. Tells us of a woman that lived two years, and of some, that lived many years, after they eat some of this deadly poyson.

Whence

Whence it is disputed among *Physicl*
and the Learned, *An virtus talis d*
qua definito & certo temporis spatio hom
interficiant ? Whether there be any
Poyson, or whether any such is to be pr
red, as will kill at such a certain and pre
ed time, and no sooner nor later: w
tenet is fully maintained in the Affirma
by severall; instancing and backing of t
opinion, by that of *Claudius* in *Ta*
Annal. Lib. 12. And of *Drusus* who *Lib*
Annal. is affirmed to Dye in this manne
also by that practise of *Cæsar Borgia* i
wns *Hector. Part* 1. *Lib* 3. Bringing like
the Authority of *Theophrastus* that in
Hist. Plantar. Cap. 16 maintaines, that
may so be Composed, as that they may
in two, three, or one Moneths time,
the years end, or at two years end. C
that story, from him also *Cap.* 19. O
Apothecary who to restrain hot spurrs,
a medicine so exactly prepared, that
could make any that took it, as they ple
to agree, have no appetite in the
to venereall sports, for a moneth, two
three, &c. With severall such like st
which I forbear to recite. Besides, ma
things have their circuits in their ac
and after a time end; as is seen in the

of a disease especially, and because Death is occasioned by a Consumption of natural heat, or a drying up of the Radical moisture; which seems feasible sometimes in a month or two, or in a year or two. Divers such like arguments are brought by some, to maintain this their false imagination. But if we rightly Consider, it doth not stand with reason that there can possibly be any such Poyson; For although all things have their Circuit and End; Yet it is not probable any man, in this life, should attain to that perfection of Knowledge, as to know exactly any ones temperature so, as to prepare his Medicine accordingly. Besides, to an action, the Agent is not only requisite, but the Patient also, and the Agent is to act according to the Disposion of the Patient. Wherefore since the Patient, *viz.* Mans Body, according to its temperature, Age, oreall qualities, Dyet, Customs, and other Circumstances, may resist sometimes more and sometimes lesse, the Agent which is the Poyson: It is no wonder it kills some sooner, and some later; but it would be more then a wonder, this being Considered, if the Medicine should be so exactly prepared, as to make the effect when the party who administers it, pleases. Whence it is,

that

that sometimes it falls out, that divers
have eaten or partaken of one and the
Poyson, have not the same end, no
the same time, some live longer, so
shorter, as is evident in Divers Stories
Credible Authours; as will be found
our following Discourse. And *Nicol*
firmes, *Serm.* 4. *Tract.* 4. *Cap.* 35. He
two bitten by one and the same *mad-D*
and one thereby became mad; But the
ther had no Detriment at all. And altho
according to the Consent Generall of
the Learned, *Arsnick* be a most De
Poyson, killing immediately although
ten but in a small quantity, yet *Cardan*, *C*
tradict. 7. *Tract.* 2. *Lib.* 2. Tells us of one
eat almost an ounce of *Arsenick* without
least prejudice. And *Opium*, which as *P*
Nat. Hist. Lib. 20. *Cap* 8. Records,
force to bring sudden Death eaten in a s
quantity; And but administred in Clyst
and yet *Sextus Empericus* 1. *Hypoth*
Empiricorum, Tells us of one who eat
Drachms of *Opium* without any hurt.
Gartzeus ab Horto Lib. 1. *Aromat.*
Cap. 4. Sayes he knew one that could fa
arly eat Ten Drachms. And the *Tu*
Historians assure us, Do familiarly eat
ounces of it with no inconvenience in
least.

SECT

SECTION VI.

Containing a Sixth sort of Poysons, *according as they are received into the Bodies of Men; wherein divers Questions are discussed.*

SIxthly, A Sixth Division of Poysons, is, from the severall wayes they insinuate into our Bodies and affect us; As some are taken by the mouth in Meat or Drink, or instead of them, or by way of Medicine; And some are outward. Whence arises this Question among the *Physicians*, whether externall Poysons, are Poysons taken Inwardly, and so whether Internall, be if Outwardly applyed; From that of *Galen Lib.* 3. *De Temperam. Cap.* 3. Where he sayes, *Non eandem esse Venenorum facultatem cum exterius applicantur, ac cum intus assumuntur. Quemadmodum enim ait, quæ intus assumpta perimunt, foris admotæ, non nocent: Sic neque quæ foris admota occidunt, intus assumpta idem præstant.* With whom *Cornelius Celsus*, *De Re medica*, *lib.* 5. *Cap.* 27. And *Plinie*, *lib.* 29. *Nat. Hist. Cap.* 4. Agree. But, this is by sufficient reasons controverted by *Cardan lib.* 2. *De Venenis*, *Cap.*

Cap. 18. And our Latter Writers, [illegible] the testimony of the Learnedst and Credible Authours extant, We see there divers Poysons which may externally us; As by the poysoning of Darts, Swo and other Instruments of War, the Bo of Men may be not only Infected, but w ly destroyed. Nay, and as *Ardoynus* 1. *De Venenis*, *Cap.* 8. *Guaynerius* *De Venenis*, *Pouzettus Lib* 7. *Cap.* 2. others aboundantly manifest, even Clo and other necessaries, have been Infec and by shaking hands with their Ene some have found out a way to poyson by certain Unguents, Oyles, and the And so to Infect their Spurrs, Sti Bootes, Saddles, as that they shall by be Destroyed. But these are m Fansies; and no wise agreeable to re that any should have to do with such lent Poyson, and not to be infected selves, or that he that shakes his Ene the hand, should be more free then enemy that is thereby pretended to be cted by the Unguent, wherewith the of the Actor is annoynted. Or, that should penetrate through other Ve to the Skin, as *Scaliger* affirms *Exerci* One to be poysoned by treading on a

affirming the venom of that Creature penetrated the sole of his foote, and so passing to the heart suffocated him. These, and the like Stories are meerely Fabulous, not to be Credited, and rather to be attributed to the Subtilty, Craft, and Malice of the Devill, and his Imps, Witches, Conjurers, and the like, who by Gods permission, are indeed suffered to use and practise many such Feats upon the Bodyes of Men, mentioned by *Nicol. Florentinus, Sum. 2. Tract. 4. Cap. 5. Guaynerius, Cap. 1. & 2. De Venenis. Grevinus, Lib. 1. De Venenis, Cap. 1. Mathiolus in Prafat. in 6. Dioscor. &c.* But that such Mischiefs are to be done by naturall means, is not to be Credited. But this is most Certain, that many times Poyson is Communicated and Conveyed into Mens Bodyes by the bites of venomous Creatures, (as we shall abundantly manifest hereafter, when we come to speak of Particulars) Wherein we shall likewise see, that some Creatures are so poysonous as that they Infect not only by their touch corporally, but also by their breath, and virtually (as we may say) and that by a kind of Spirituall influx. *Avicenna* to this purpose, hath many examples, *Lib. 4. Fen. 6. Tract. 3. Cap. 22.* That some have been killed by

flaying

ſlaying a Serpent with a ſpeare, [illegible]
not nearer then the length thereof
Caſ. Scaliger alſo, *Exercit.* 200.
the ſame; So doth *Mathiolus* in
in 6. *Dioſcorid.* And *Amatus*
Cent. 1. *Curat.* 62. *Vidus Vidius* *Lib.*
Curat. Generall. Cap. 18. *&c.* Even
credibly affirmed of the *Torpedo*,
benums the Hand and Arm, that ho
the pole that toucheth it afar off,
the breath of Catts, as *Avenzoar*,
Lib. 1. *Theorir. Mathiolus Com. Ad*
Cap. 25. *Dioſcorid.* Atteſt, is known
monly to be poyſonous. And to bri
ſumptions of the Lungs, Hectick
and the like, as *Paraus* notes, *Lib.*
Venenis, *Cap.* 34. to ſuch as are
with them. And the *Baſiliske*, ev
the touch, kills; For no Creature ca
him and eſcape Death, as *Galen* aver
whom *Avicenna*, *Ætius*, *Dioſcorides*,
Æginetus, *Pliny*, *Nicander*, and othe
ſent. Likewiſe, at the ſecond hand
may be deſtroyed by Poyſon from
ſive Hearbs and Plants, that have b
dentally infected by ſome venemou
ture; As *Mizaldus* relates, of ſo
have been deſtroyed by Sage, poyſ
a Toad that lay at the root of it. *M*

disturb, disquiet, and discompose the [illegible]
of another; [illegible]
for a poysonous Creature, by his [illegible]
infect, to hurt or kill. As my Lord *Ver*[illegible]
Viscount *St. Albans* in his *Nat. Hist. Ce*[illegible]
Gives this Reason, why Men in [illegible]
Trophies, and after Triumphs, are ind[illegible]
sed and sick, oftentimes; because they [illegible]
received into their bodies the veno[illegible]
Rayes and malignant beames of some [illegible]
ous and malicious Eye: being commu[illegible]
ted *in forma Atomorum et minimorum* [illegible]
pusculorum, et qualitate spirituali. So
with *Cardan* and the rest, I confess tha[illegible]
ther the sight, nor hearing the sound,
smell, nor the like, doe *quatenus tales*
or kill; *Sed quatenus cum iis vel va*[illegible]
et Atomi venenatæ, vel aliæ qualitates spi[illegible]
les venenosæ conjunctæ sunt; But as e
venemous vapours, Atomes, or other
rituall venemous qualities are joyned th
unto. For as all *Philosophers* and *Physi*[illegible]
agree, Seeing, is not by emitting, but
ceiving in. Wherefore, it is the poyso
Rayes that are received into the body b
Eye, kills, and not the sight only. An
of hearing the sound, & hissing of Serp
it is not barely that, but the venemous
pours infecting the Atomes and receiv
wh

which cause the infection. The same likewise may be sayed of Smells, and that wonderful change which happens to such who lye under the *Tree Toxicaria*, which is of that venemous quality in *Arcadia*, as *Pliny* observes *lib.* 16. *Nat. Hist. Cap.* 10. That divers have perished by sleeping under its shadow, (although here in *England*, as *Pena* notes, and reason teaches us, it is not offensive, because the heat of the Sun is not of that force among us to bring it to its maturity, nor to cause venemous exhalations to breath forth) And *Theveti Cosmog. Cap.* 61. Reports of the Tree *Basseo*, that if any stay under it but a quarter of an hour, they are in danger of suffocation. Not that the shadow is the cause thereof, simply as a shadow, though it be said *such as stay under the shadow*, &c. Are so, and so affected, (as *Cardan* would fain perswade the world these Learned Authours, and others think, when they so write, and so labours to prove the shadow of them are not Poyson, whereby indeed, he shewes onely that he fights with a shadow, and neglects the substance.) But the venemous vapours which proceed & breath out of those Trees, and are received into the bodies of such as remain under it. And so we see *Colocynthis* doth some-

times purge one by smelling to it: whi
not to be understood simply, [illegible]
rubilia, sed quatenus subtilissimos [illegible]
portes, quos naribus excipimus.

SECTION VII.

Shewing a Seventh Division of Poysons.

SEventhly, a Seventh Division of Po
is taken from their originall, and
dies in which they are found. As 1. S
are in Mettalls and Mineralls. 2. Som
Vegetables. 3. Some in Animalls, an
ving Creatures. According to which
vision, we shall treat of Poysons in Pa
lar. And thus much shall suffice to be
ken of poysons in Generall.

PART II.

OF POYSONS in particular, with their severall sorts and Antidotes.

THus having premised a word of Poysons in Generall, we descend to Particulars: (which as hath been said) may be divided into these three Classes, as being all comprehended, either under *Minerals*, or *Vegetables*, or *Animalls*, of which in order.

CLASSE I.

Of Poysons belonging to MINERALLS, *or dug out of the earth.*

DIVISION I.

Of such as may properly be termed Metalls.

SUch *Poysons*, as are, or have relation to *Minerals*, are these 9. chiefly, and most frequently met with. 1. *Aqua Fortis*, 2. *Antimony*, 3. *Arsnick*,

3. *Arsenick*, 4. *Argent vive*, 5. *Cals*
6. *Vitriol*, 7. *Ens*, *Brass* or *Copper*, 8. *Dros*
rust of Iron, 9. *Lead*. [illegible] other things
are dug out of the earth, and are [illegible]
they are especially these two: 1. *Lapis*
lus, and 2. *The Diamond*. Of all which one
in order, briefly.

SECTION I.

Of Aqua Fortis, Aqua Regis, and Aqua Chrysulca, with their Antidotes,

AQUA Fortis, *Aqua Regis*, and *A*
Chrysulca as some call it, are put by
ny Authours as deadly poysons: The wi
Bruno Seidelius in lib. De Morb. Incurabil.
13. Illustrates by an example of a young W
who being very thirsty, meeting with a bo
in which there was *Aqua Fortis*, and drink
it off, fell into most direfull symptomes, an
length dyed. *Bembus* likewise tells us of a cert
Legate, in *his History of Venice*, *Lib.* 1. th
having swallowed a *Diamond* that was in
Ring, and drinking some *Aqua Fortis* after
was thereby poysoned: *Its Antidote* is the
cilage of the seedes of Quinces, or of Quinc
it self; An example of one thereby recovere
Petrus Foresius records *in observat. Med. Lib.*
Observat. 30. *De aegritudinibus Gulæ*, who h
drank *Aqua Fortis*. But in regard these wat
do

do soone diffuse themselves into every part of the body, that remedy ought speedily to be used. I find commended also as most effectuall, *Electuar. de Succis Lactis. Cydonior. Rosar. Violar. Succor. Absinth. Succor. Extract. Scabios. Aqua Succor. Extract. Scabios. Aqua Succor. Extract. Buglos. Succor. Extract. Borrag. Succor. Extract. Melis. Rosar. Violar. paratum; aut. Syrup. Succor. Extract. Scabios.

it must be prepared, according to *Quercetan*, *Evonimus*, *Valentinus*, *Crollius*. And so it may prove (being also administred by a knowing and judicious *Physician*) a good medicine, no wise dangerous; *Joannes Alberius Vinetanus*, *De concord. Hippocraticor. et Paracel.* Writes that he saw thirty graines of *Antimony* prepared, taken without any hurt in the least. *Its Antidotes* are, if taken into the body, syrup of Roses, Treacle, Bole-armoniacke, &c. or you may make this compositon, R *Bolis Armeni*, ℈j. *et cum panxillo vino exhibeatur.* vel R Bolis armeni ℈j. ol. *Caryophilorum*, gut. iij. *cum panxillo vino Fiat Haustus.* vel R *Pulvis masticher. Caryophilorum*, *Cbel. Can*: *et Bolis Armeni* Ana ℈j. *cum succo Cydoniorum panxillo.* To prevent the reception of fumes, and to resist the poysonous vapours of Antimony, let such as use experiments therewith in the fire, and refiners of metalls, Drink a little of the water of Worm seed, or eat a piece of bread and butter with Rue. This following Electuary is likewise very much commended. R *Allii, Nucum juglan.* Ana Mj. *Contundendo contundantur, et cum vel le s. q. misceantur; misturæ huic addatur Theriaca* ℥j. *Zedoariæ*, ℥ss. *Caryophilorum, nuc. mo chat.* Ana ʒij. *Mellis dispumati* q. s. *Fiat Electuarium.* With the which you may anoynt the nose and nostrills.

SECTION

SECTION III.

Of Arsnick, its severall kinds and qualities.

ARSNICK is of two sorts, *Naturall* or *Artificiall*. *Naturall* is likewise two fould, the first is called *Auripigmentum*, the other *Sandaracha*. *Auripigmentum* is that Arsnick which is yellow, and in colour resembles Gold. *Sandaracha* is of a brightish red colour. These are not onely both of one kind, but also of one and the same quality. The *Artificiall Arsnick* is likewise of two sorts, the one is very white and transparent like Chrystall, compoſed of *Sandaracha*, and *Auripigmentum* by ſublimation. And this is by moſt, without any diſtinction, taken for Arsnick. The other is called *Realgar* and *Risagallum*, which is compoſed of *Sulphur* and *Auripigmentum*, or with the addition of *Calx-vive*, or *Salt*, or mixt, and burnt, or Calcined, &c. They are all four ranck poyſon, and being taken into the body, produce much alike the ſame ſymptomes, onely *Sandaracha* is not ſo violent and grievous as *Auripigmentum*. Wherefore one and the ſame *Antidotes* will indifferently ſerve for the cure of all: But if ſpeedy help be not adminiſtred all will be in vain, in regard they kill ſo ſuddenly; As *Wierus*, *Foreſtus*, and

others

others abundantly manifeſt unto us by ſe
examples: Nay it is of that poyſonous q
that it kills even by outward application,
that ſuddainly too; as that young man
tus Lucitanus, recorded likewiſe by Se
and Sennertus, who, moleſted with the ſc
nointing himſelf with an unguent in wh
ſome Arſnick, running on, and truſting
own head, without the advice of any Phy
was found dead in his bed the next Mor
Another he likewiſe mentions, who by the
raſh action, became ſtark mad, ſo that h
fain to be bound; but one Day getting
when the people of the houſe in which he
were upon their ſeverall occaſions called
the way, after he had raged about, at l
leapt out of the window and broke one
leggs, &c. Yet ſometimes it happeneth, that
die not ſo ſuddainly, but then they, for the
part live miſerably all their Dayes after; a
ſame Lucitanus Cen. 2. Curat. 65. Records on
have lived an whole year before he dyed, yet
all that while in a moſt intollerable torm
And Petrus Foreſtus obſervat. med. Lib. 18.
obſervat. 28. Tells us he hath known ſome
lived many years after, but in grievous
Et ego novi qui multos annos ſupervixêre,
magna miſeria, cruribus reſolutis, ut vix
dere poſſent; et mulierem poſt duos annos

...ita orbatam; Ita & religiosum quendam Delphi-
...nemo insitia longe tempore sine misere, superest?
... And *Cardan Contradict. 7. Tract. 2. Lib. 2.*
Tells us of one that eat almost an ounce of Arsenick without the least prejudice. The cure may be effected if taken in time; first by vomiting it if possible, before it have diffused it self out of the stomach into the parts, and that by butter and warm water, or the Decoction of *Ficus Rapi, Atriplicis in quo Butyrum recens aut ol. lini, vel rosaceum sit liquefactum*, or any other fat liquor. *Forestus observat. med. Lib. 18. in Scholia observat. 28.* doth much commend oyle with a little chick-in broath for a Remedy. *Memini me puerum apud Delphenses, &c.* I remember I cured a Boy at *Delph*, who had unawares eaten that kind of Arsenick which they usually lay for Mice, (commonly called by us *Rat-bane*) onely with a vomit of oyle and chick-in broath. Adding a little after, that he hath found of great use (amongst such as he hath cured,) oyle of sweete Almonds given to drink with buttered-ale *Milk*, otherwise is highly commended by some Authors to this purpose: whereas the same *Forestus Iacobitato*, affirmes, that in *Italy* they use when Opyon is first taken, to drink Milk perpetually mixt with oyle of sweet Almonds, which he says *Avicenna* had experience of. *De cura Morbi in fine decimum.* And *Montanus* will have

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have them drink *Milk* till their thi
quenched (if possible) for this kind of p
doth exceedingly cause thirst. For hereby
tells himself to have cured several that
ten fish fryed with butter, and roasted
wherein *Arsnick* was mixt: shewing
that all such as drank liberally thereof,
quickly well; such as deferred the drink
it, grew worse and fell into grievous sympt
and paralytick fits, and such as refused it w
ly, Dyed. *Petrus de Apono, Tract. De Ve*
Commends *Asses Milk*, who saves, he
a young man that had taken that kind of
nick called *Realgar* in drink, and was so af
that through too much Drought, remai
Immoveable. First he administred Vomit
before described, then Clysters, but the
business was drinking of *Asses Milk*. L
the *specificall Antidotes* of this kind of poy
Sunt, in primis, *Christallus Fossilis pulveri*
us ℥j. *pondere, cum olio Amygdalorum dul*
recenti potus. Secundo, *oleum è nucleis pin*
pondere exhibitum. Tertio, *utilis est & lapis*
zoar, quod probat historia illa, quam re
Claudius Richardus, *in descriptione Bezoa*
Lapidis Jordani *de peste operi adjuncta*, ut
Schenkius observat. med. Lib. 7. fol. 994.

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SECTION IV.

Of Argent Vive its severall sorts, and Antidotes.

ARgent Vive, or *Mercury*, among Chymists vulgarly phrased, is of three sorts, for it is either 1. *Crude*, or 2. *Sublimate*, or 3. *Precipitate*. To which we may add *Cinabar*, being composed of *Mercury*; But *Natural Cinabar* I shall here pretermit; wherefore I shall of these in order. And first of *Crude Mercury*, which taken rather in *substance*, or by *injection*, or in *fumes*, causeth grievous affections and symptomes, by its weight, and eroding malignant quality: as intollerable pains in the stomach and bowels, wind, gripings, and erosions, a generall indisposition of the whole body, and sometimes a violent lask. And if it be retained long in the body, as many times it happeneth when it is mixed with some other medicament of a retaining quality, or lies in some cavity longer then it ought, or some such accident happening whereby it is kept still in the body unevacuated, there followeth a suppression of Urine, and the passages being stopt, the whole man becomes infected, and all his humours, so that he turnes

pale

pale, wan and of a leaden colour, having
corrupt and fœtid breath; And at length
Palsies in severall parts, and sometimes
ling-sickneſſe, Apoplexie, Swounding
and Death it self: as that Apothecary re
by *Cardan de venenis*, *Lib.* 1. *cap.* 2
exceeding thirſty in the night time, dra
ſtead of beere or other convenient liquor,
largely of *Crude Mercury*, ſo much that
found dead in the morning, and diſſecting
to find out the cauſe, in his ſtomack was
allmoſt the quantity of a pint of *Mercury*
blood coagulated in his heart; [yet *Al*
vius Pratt. Tract. 30. *c.* 3. ſaies he ſaw o
devoured ten dramgs of *Argent Vive*, w
any hurt at all. *Rondelet* likewiſe, *Lib.*
venerea, affirmes that he hath ſeen one, &
of divers, that ſwallowed as many ounces
yet was thereby no wiſe damnified. See m
Agricola Lib. 8. *Foſſilium*. *Wieras Lib.* 4.
Sanbarolitanus. *Comm. Avicen. de cura*
offenſ. Pag. 189. Which record ſome to
dranke ſome pounds without any hurt.] W
by the way it would argue it of a cold qu
notwithſtanding what ſome Authours hav
againſt it; much after the ſame manner ar
affected, that uſe it outwardly by *inunction*
receive the *fume* thereof; As is appare
that young man in *Foreſtus obſervat. med. L*
obſ

observat. 5. who receiving the vapour thereof into his brain, [illegible] and so fell in any place; which an universal trembling over all his body, [illegible] and baldness, his hair thereby falling off. And *Andreas Panzattus, De Mercurii, &c. cap.* 11. Tells us of a man in his time who by endeavouring to convert *Mercury* into *Luna*, suffered, being one day at dinner, received the fume thereof into his head, and so fell down dead immediately, without one word speaking. Likewise several have been killed by their ointments in which *Mercury* hath been used, by its penetrative nature through the pores, affecting and infecting the blood and humours. *Joannes Schenckius, observat. med. lib. 7. fol. mihi.* Records one, who by the frequent use of *Mercury*, it came to pass, that his pores at length were perceived to be full of *Mercury* (being penetrated therewith) so that it was discerned to run up and down, as his arms were elevated or depressed. Yet there are Antidotes against all these, as is to be found in the writings of the Learned. *Utile est valde Lac Copiosum potum, imprimis Asininum ut inquit* Sennertus, *magnum vero imprimis auxilium praestat, auri limatura (cibum, vel folia auri sumere, ut alii dicunt, atque ita postea argentum vivum per alvum cum auro egeritur. Nec multum à veritate abire videtur,*

cum

cum nihil [illegible]
bis aqua [illegible]
re carnis [illegible]
but also hinders [illegible]
parts of the body, all such [illegible]
be administred as well [illegible]
and free the body downwards is rather [illegible]
devoured then by Vomit, because it is [illegible]
ponderous nature that it will hardly be [illegible]
up by any art. Quod ad [illegible]
aqua ex. Hydromelite aut admixto [illegible]
vel ex oleo olivarum [illegible]
pinguedine [illegible]
recentis [illegible]
dus est. Antidotus vero [illegible]
exhibenda. Gossam cum vino [illegible]
si vivi quasi Becear [illegible], *scribit* Cornelius
Gunyerius. *Exhibetur potest etiam theriaca*
Evacuationes, Avicenna laudat exhiberi
rham (Canon Lib. 4. Fen. 6. Cap. prop.
Pondere cum vino, & pulegii multum [illegible]
imperat. Conciliator *Myrrham & Cas-*
decocta in vino & salviam, ac rutam tritas
aqua in qua uncus expressi cocta fuerunt
præscribit. Dioscorides *vinum cum ab-*
Apii decoctum, semen hermini, origanum
cum vino. Rhases *etiam Absynthium*
cum multo vino. Aut semen Apii, vel H
vel etiam mentastrum montanum, cum vin

via, et Zedoaria pota. Eger quoque in [illegible] ficco sæpe fudet, et post sudorem partes lan[illegible] tes fricentur sæculo in vino cotto, cui infusa [illegible] herbæ facultatem habentes poros cutis aperi[illegible] et nervos roborandi, quales sunt salvia, Ch[illegible] pitys, betonica, lavendula, cum baccis Ju[illegible] Ut Docet *Sonnertus*. Perutilis etiam est sa[illegible] pimpinella, ut patet ab Historia illa ex Schenc[illegible] jam citata, quo post multa frustra tentata, [illegible] dam, qui Argento vivo frequenter usus fuer[illegible] ratum fuisse ut ipse, loco citato, refert Schenck[illegible] Si ab inunctione Argenti vivi æger mali ali[illegible] patiatur, à Mercurio in corpore relicto; [illegible] ramenta potanda, vel globuli aut pillulæ ex [illegible] foliis parate deglutiendæ. Imbibitur enim [illegible] curius ab auro, et cum eo è corpore evacuatur [illegible] que ita, ne quid mali excitetur, præcaveatur [illegible] dolorem quoq; leniendum, os et fauces lacte te[illegible] vel decocto hordei abluantur. Ad inflammat[illegible] prohibendam, decocto vel aqua plantaginis, [illegible] foliorum vitis, cum Diamoro, et syrupo De [illegible] siccis utatur æger. Dentes abluendi decoct[illegible] aqua Salivæ, Aquilegiæ, vino austero. Pro cæ[illegible] consule *Autores*.

Præcipitate Mercury causeth more grie[illegible] symptomes, and is much more stronger poy[illegible] for besides all the preceeding grievances, it c[illegible] eth an inordinate effusion of putride spi[illegible] and that continually; An inflammation of [illegible] mo[illegible]

mouth, Ulcers in the Jawes and Gummes, looſeneſſe of the teeth, Trembling of the Members, Depravation of ſtrength, Alienation of the Mind, and Death it ſelf; Moſt of which ſymptomes are recited by *Langius, Lib. 1. Epiſt. 46. Palmarius, De Hydrargiro, Cap. 6. Operis de contagioſ. morb. & Schenckius, Sennertus*, and others. But the moſt grievous and horrid ſymptomes of all, are thoſe cauſed by *Mercurius ſublimatus*, conſuming like fire every thing it toucheth, whence, if it be taken inwardly, the Tongue, Mouth, and Jawes are immediately exaſperated, which no gargariſme or other means can eaſe or aſſwage without great difficulty and much expence of time; it extreamly burnes the ſtomack and bowells, exulcerating them, and the Intralls alſo, if it deſcend ſo far before it kills, and therefore excites moſt intollerable paines in thoſe parts, as alſo inextinguiſhable thirſt, ſuppreſſion of Urine, Difficulty of breathing, and ſometimes the bloody Flux, alienation of the Mind, Madneſs, and Death it ſelf. As may be collected from thoſe inſtances recorded by *Schenckius, obſervat. med. Lib. 7. fol. 990 et 991.* from *Andrea Baccio in prolegomenis venenorum et Antidotorum Pa. 21. Et à Franciſco Valeriola, obſervat. med. lib. 1. obſervat. 7.* Yet many Authours

Of *Preciptate Mercurij* and its Antidotes.

Of *Mercurius ſublimate*, and its Antidotes.

thours have flocked so filthy far from *Chyr*
preparations, *Mercury* so be its wholsome
inoffensive, as any other medicament wh
ter, whence some have adventured to call
preparation, *Mercurius Vitæ*, Mercury o
Another, *Mercurius Dulcis*, Sweet Merc
Nay and the powder of *Precipitated Mer*
they have termed *the Anglicall Powder*. B
ther Learned Men have exploded this hig
plause, as much on the other side, admo
ing men to great circumspection and ca
how they attempt the taking of them:
fore *Gulielmus Fabritius*, *in Epist. ad D*
inginum, *lib.* 3. *observat. annexa*, think *Mer*
ri Vitæ, or that which they call *Mercury*
may, often times, be well nominated, *Mer*
mortis, & *Mercurius vitæ æternæ*, Mercu
Death, or Mercury of eternall life; beca
doth frequently send such as take it eithe
Heaven or *Hell*. And so I may say of *Pr*
tated Mercury likewise, you may thereby
præcipitate your selves: Also *Mercurius*
cis, although it be the most gentle of all th
may, if not duly prepared, and rightly ad
stred, both for time, quantity, and respect
to the patient, be very well denominated
curius Amarus. How they are to be prep
you may see in *Evominus*, *Valentius*, *Qu*
nus, *Crollius* and others. To decide thi
tro

cocta sint; Pinguedine Caprina, vel
cina, &c. Ita
Clysteribus convenientibus sunt sananda.
sæpe fit) retentio urinæ adsit, ut balneo
calida utendum, postea pecten et vesica
fomentanda impositæ spongiæ madida de
Juniperi, et Sm. Apii, et regio vesicæ inung
oleo rutæ, vel Juniperi, et Vinum bibendum
quo radix Cyperi vel acori cocta sit. Las
plurimi. Antidotum et quasi Bezoar Ar
vivi sublimati, est pulvis Crystalli subtilis
℥j quantitate cum ol. Amygdal. Dulc. hau
ut scribant nonnulli. Alii, imprimis commen
contra Sublimatum, ieunum Tartari, vel sal
synthii, ℥ij, pondere sumptum. Aliqui ℥iij. myr
cum vino calido, vel aqua mellis, aut vino
quo ruta, salvia, semen Apii, castoreum, cocta
exhibent.

Cinabar being taken inwardly, works
the same effects, as doth *Argent vive* (I
the Artificiall *Cinabar*) being compos
Mercury and *Sulphur*, And therefore, the
and Antidotes are the same.

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SECTION V.

Of Calx-vive, *and its Antidotes.*

Calx-Vive is likewise a deadly Poyson, as appears by that story in *Amatus Lusitanus*, *Cen.* 3. *Curatio* 91. recorded by *Schenkius Observat. Med. lib.* 7. *fol.* 999. Of a boy of eight years of age, who eating a great quantity of it, fell into most grievous symptomes; As, he was extreamly feverish, thirsty, and notwithstanding he drank much, yet could never extinguish that inordinate thirst wherewithall he was possest, want of appetite & tast, also great pain in the Jawes, nay, and Death it self: *For so he reports of this boy, that he dyed the ninth day after he had taken it.* [Yet *Fernelius*, *lib.* 6. *De partium morb. et symptom. Cap.* 3. Tells us of a man that eat to the quantity of a mans fist of *Calx-vive*, without any hurt at all to his stomack or bowells.] Some Authours likewise affirm it to cause, being eaten, intollerable heat and drought in the Mouth, Tongue and Jaws, Difficulty of breathing, a Cough, and roughnesse in the Throat, suppression of Urine, Syncope, Dysentery, *&c. Curationem quod attinet*, ri-

De Gypsa, or of *Mortar* and its Antidotes.

as appeares by those ons from *Pliny*, *Nat.* *lib.* 35. *cap.* 24. And *bellicus*, *lib.* 4. *Ep.* 9. ted by the same *Schenkius*, *loco citato*, others; The symptomes are much the with *Calx viva*, yet not altogether so nt, But more moderate and gentle. the same cures may likewise serve need. Yet *Sennertus* out of *Rhasis* & a *mensoar*, *Cap. proprio commendat scam* 3j. *Cum Psyllii* 3ij. *ex juleba. Item* cennas *purgar scammonio jubet. Et Gypsum sum, cum alvi pertinaces obstr*

SECTION VI.

Of Vitriol *and its Antidote.*

Vitriol in regard of its admirable and transcendent use in Physick, may seem to be impertinently placed among *Poysons*; Yet because it hath been known that such as have taken it, either Crude, or the Chymicall oyle in too great a quantity, or in any other manner have thereby been grievously molested and intolerably affected, as that follow in *Joannes Crato lib. 3. Consil. 10. Epist. & aliorum pagin.* 380. & 383. Who being afflicted with the *Gout*, thinking to ease himself by drinking some of the oyle of *Vitriol*, in all his external parts & pores, felt

felt before he Dyed, as it were po
needles all thour him; Nay and the
Crato, in the same place, affirmes, he
seen the Lungs corroded in one wh
much this Minerall; And another
Liver came away as it were by bits, in
rable paine in their bowells, vehem
exclaiming their intralls were burnt u
torne in peices. Moreover I find o
ranking it among Poysons also; and t
fore upō these cōsiderations, I am unw
to dissent, but readily agree with them,
common experience and sense evinc
that if but a drop of that Oyle be dro
on Cloath, or ought else almost, it will
burn through it. *Ideoque Vitriolo sa
danda opera, ut quam primum vomitu
rejiciatur, quod fit decocta Anethi, vel
Tepida et dein Anethi. Sedato vomitu
recens tepidum largius sumatur, cum sa
et butyro; vel exhibeatur decoctum h
cum syrupo violarum.* Si erosio & cruc
in intestinis percipiantur, *Clysteres leniei
ut jam dictum, injiciantur.* Antidoti
*exhibeatur Terra Lemnia vel sigillata,
mucilag. sem. Cydoniorum* ℥j. *ex aqua bo
vel coralliums rubrum cum vino detur.*

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SECTION VIII.

Of Copper, *and such as proceed thereof, with their Antidotes.*

Æs, *Copper*, or *Brass*, is likewise of a venemous quality, as many of the learned think, and experience confirmes; and of this ariseth severall other noxious things; As, *Æs ustum*, *Ærugo*, *Squamma*, *Flos Æris*; Which being taken Inwardly, are very poysonous; for they subvert the appetite, hinder concoction, and macerate the bowels and intralls, especially *Squamma*, and *Flos Æris*, as also *Ærugo*, or *Verdygreece*, which are more than violent and grievous. *Æs ustum*, *Flos Æris*, hath a particular property in griping and tormenting the bowells, provoking either to vomit, or causing an intollerable Flux. *Flos Æris* is much of the same Nature, but over and above, contracts and affecteth the Lungs, so as that the party is thereby often suffocated. But *Ærugo*, which we call *Verdigreece*, is the most deadly poyson of all the rest, having all their properties; and moreover affecteth much after the manner which you have but now heard of *Arsnick*.

Their

Their Cure is all one, &c. as hallowing
vermis sapidissimus, quicquid est
furit in evomatur. Postea accipiat
et praesipue Assafoetam, Buxpreus
jusculo carnium pinguium, mairil. sem.
rasi, Althaea, Pyxidi, Lini, itrum
et julebus vulgatus, olivarumque frigida
nullatenus valde commendanda pro
ovium in jusculo sumptum. Antidot
enecantur a bola Armena 3ij. quantitas
hydromelitis; vel terra Lemnia, aut sig
3j. quantitate cum vini exhibita. L
zur et succus menthae, aut succus Apii
potui Datus ad quant. 3ij. vel in vino fu
Item Thariaca 3ij. quantitate propinata
saltem 3ij. vel 3ij. succi Rad. Asari, Cu
rubra praeparata 3ij. Aut pulvis Z
3j. vel 3l. Anisi 3j. in vino sumpti

SECTION VIII.

Of the Dross and Rust of Iron, with their Antidotes.

IN like manner the *Dross and Rust of I*
or any Chymicall preparation of *Iro*
Steele which is made thereof, if either
taken in too great a quantity, or be
duly administred, or at least, they too

the Body, and ... very pernicious, ... cause many fearful symptomes, as intollerable Head-aches, grievous inflammations over the whole Body, Drought of the Mouth, Tongue, and unsufferable pains in the Stomach and belly, and sometimes vomiting. The Cure is effected in the same manner; and with the same medicaments which you have heard before. *Antidoti loco assumatur Magnes sub. Drach. ij. pondere in pilulas cum succo Mercurialis conformatus.*

SECTION IX.

Of Lead, Cerusse, and Litharge, with their Antidotes.

Plumbum Lead also, taken in small bits or powder, or continuing long in the body, and dissolved, causes grievous and intollerable symptomes, as appears by that story recorded by *Fernelius Cap. 7. De Lue Venerea* of a friend of his, as *Schenkius lib. allegato* recites it, who being perswaded by an *Emperick* to eat the Powder of *Lead*, as being an admirable preservative and remedy against the Gout, and rashly following his Counsell, without any more adoe, did

did, at certain [illegible] in Growth, Wh[illegible]
on baked Pears, [illegible] such kind of
instead of sugar, in the space of fifte[illegible]
eat about a pound weight thereof
(saith he) into how many, and horrid
tomes did he immediately fall? on t[illegible]
day a most grievous Dysentery and
seises upon him, with intollerable p[illegible]
not only of the belly, but of the st[illegible]
also, and most sharp gnawings, in th[illegible]
sufferable manner; that he could not
his belly or region of his stomach shou[illegible]
touched in the gentlest manner; And
soever he took was immediately vo[illegible]
up again, and tincted of a Leaden Co[illegible]
and so propense he was to belching
one would have thought he was even
np of Wind. But these grievous
and gnawings of his belly and stomach
Dysentery ceasing) continued twenty
and Nights, during all which time he
slept one wink; coveting to eat perpet[illegible]
although not much to drink: But
went to stoole without the help of
Clyster, or other purging medicine
then whatsoever he voided, was of a L[illegible]
Colour, at length he became Icterical
of a nasty hew; nay, and his very bl[illegible]
which was drawn to abate the Feaver,

of a yellow Colour, Ghastly, and strange to behold. The same is to be understood of *Minium*, *Cerus*, *Litharges*, and whatsoever else is made of *Lead*. Nay, and the same may be sayed of *Tin*, if it be taken into the Body, and there resolved (for otherwise taken in a lump, it doth little or no hurt, nor *Lead* neither) for it causeth such like symptomes, though not altogether so grievous; The Cure therefore is the same which is used when *Lead* is resolved in the Body, *viz.* And that is, as most Authours conceive, the same likewise with that of *Cerus*, *Minium*, and *Litharge*, in the same method as you have already heard of other *Poysons*; First by vomit before it be resolved in the Body, and diffused into the parts; then by Clysters, and so to use Antidotes, as occasion requires; But *Sennertus* thinks vomiting here needless in every respect; for that, *Lead* is inoffensive unless it be resolved in the body; The truth is, if it be taken in lumps or in small peices, the danger is not much, because it is not likely to resolve, but if in powder, as in this story which we have heard from *Fernelius*, a vomit would be administred as most necessary and requisite to eject it, if possible, before it can be resolved; *Ad quem rem utilia sint decoctum semen*

Rapi

Rupi et Atriplicis, Mallo: mollia,
cum baccis rubentibus, seu Commendo, Ar
Liliorum, Irinum, Sesamoides et simili
aqua mulsa. Postea Lac Asininum
aliorum exinanitionis exhibeatur, l
Clysteres parantur ex decocto Brassic
um rubrorum, Decoct: Radicum alne,
parietariæ, Cardui benedicti, Centum
Diaphœnico, gran. Juniperi, ol: e
Liliorum alborum, et Anethi, vel
Melus: Si Clysteres non satis juv
symptomata ingravescant, purgantes
endi, parati ex hydromelite, decocto C
minor. Anetho, Hydromelite, Hyera
ol: Rutæ, Pinguedine Gallinarum, Se
et similibus. Antidoti loco, exhibeantu
Cydoniorum excorticata, et trita 3ij.
cum vino dulci. Et Minimum sum
exhibeatur spodium de ebore usto, 3ij.
ex vino; Item utile est quotidie usq;
quintum, Theriacæ et Methridati 3ij.
qua mellis vel vino propinare. Simul
exhibendæ medicamenta, qua malig
resistunt, vimque aperiendi et
movendi habent (præcipue cum Lethar
fuerit sumptum) In quem usum in
commendatur myrrha cujus duos obol
tres ex vino exhibent Autores, vel 3j
Commendant itaq; Absynthium, Hyss

sem. apii, piper. Lixivii salini ex vino, virtus ex Hypericum. Rhasis duo medicamenta dare jubet. Re sem. apii, myrrhæ, an. Aur. ij. Absynthii Aurei j. Misce cum sapa dosi Aurei ij. vel Re sem. Appii Absynthii, an. pars æqualis piperis Drachm. ss. Detur pondus Aurei ij. cum vino. Petrus Aponensis *Decoctum Lethargi semen Kertæ vel Catapuciæ majoris esse scribit. Laudatur et columbarum et palumbarum stercus ex vino vel mulso exhibitum*, &c.

DIVISION II.

Of such as are dug out of the Earth, and are not Mineralls.

SECTION I.

Of Lapis Lazulus, *and its antidotes.*

Lapis Lazulus, although oftentimes it be with good successe used in Physick, and by severall *Physicians* applauded for an excellent medicine; Yet if it be not rightly prepared, and duly administred, is likewise *Poyson*. For if it be not well ordered, or taken in too great a quantity, or preposterously, it causeth vomitings, destroyeth

the appetite, subverteth the stomach, causeth many paynes and gripings. Cui id dictum, consilia ita to, ut primo vomitu rejiciantur, et Clysteribus lenientibus et detergentibus per alvum educantur. Deinde exhibeantur ea, quæ tum corroborandi tum urinæ cient, ut Theriaca, Mithridatium, Confectio Alkermes. Septem Diebus. Bezoar vero hujus vim frangunt, ad 3ij. sumptum, esse, idem dicit.

SECTION II.

Of the Diamond, and its Antidote.

THe *Diamond* likewise taken into the body in powder is rank *Poyson*, as most thours maintain, Causing grievous pains the stomack, & bowells, and brings at last Death it self. *The method for Cure*, you have all along heard, first by vomit before it be got into the bowells, then lenitive and clensing Clysters, or purges they are insufficient, Antidoti loco, *dandum, censent nonnulli, sanguinem recentem vel siccum cum jure Carnium pul. Alii Balsamum sermum* ℥j. *ad* ij. *bendum censent.*

SECT.

SECTION III.

Of the Load-stone and its Antidotes.

TO which we may likewise add the *Load-stone*, which although many are of opinion it is no *Poyson*, yet in regard I find the most rationall concluding in the affirmative, I can in no wise dissent from them. For certainly if it be retained long in the Body, it will, no question, as well as other *Stones* and *Minerals*, be prejudiciall. So *Sennertus* concludes; But if any such thing happen: *Curatio sit per remissionem in principio: Si vero ad intestina Descenderit, Clysteribus lenientibus abluendus, aut si illi non sufficiant, purgantibus evomendus. Deinde exhibenda quæ Antidoti loco habentur. Swarendus nimirum, qui Novem Dierum spatio ut cum vino præparatur. Cui & C.C. & Corralium addi solet, utilis est & Theriaca.* Nonnulli et *Allium* valde commendant. And thus much shall suffice to be spoken of *Poysons* belonging to *Minerals*, and such as are dug out of the *Earth*.

Of

OF POYSON belonging to VEGETABLE

CLASSE. 2.

VEgetables also, afford to us variet
Poysons; but chiefly they may be r
ced to these seven Heads. As, 1. The
either *Seeds*, or 2. *Roots*, or 3. *Leaves*
Branches, or 4. *Flowers*, or 5. *Trees*,
Fruits, or else lastly, *Juyces*. First S
are again, principally, these Four: 1. *S*
Ricini, 2. Sem. *Hyoscyami*, 3. *Lolii*, a
Granum Nubie. Secondly, *Roots* a
specially these Four also: 1. *Ixia*, *se*
malion niger, 2. *Helleborus Albus*, 3.
nitum, 4. *Mandragora*. Thirdly, *L*
and Branches are in number 7. As, 1.
pellus, 2. *Cicuta*, 3. *Hyoscyamus*, 4.
dragora, 5. *Herba Sardonica*, *Ran*

seu Apium, 6. Ebulus minor sive Tithymalus, 7. Ophiusa. Fourthly, Flowers are 1. Flos Colchici, 2. Flores Asparagi, 3. Cyclaminis, Trees, are chiefly these Three also: 1. Ingulans Arbor, 2. Taxus Arbor, 3. Buxus Arbor. Sixthly, Fruits are in number Five: 1. Mandragora, 2. Nux vomica, 3. Colocynthis, 4. Solanum, 5. Mangas. Seventhly, and Lastly, Juices are especially also, these Five: 1. Opium, 2. Euphorbium, 3. Scammonium, 4. Hiucca Succus, 5. and Lastly, Toxicum, and Pharicum. Of all which, briefly one word, and so descend to Poysons belonging to Animals, and then conclude.

DIVISION I.

Of Seeds that are Poyson.

SECTION I.

De Semine Ricinæ, of the Seed of Palma Christi of America, and its Antidotes.

AND first of Seeds, and *De Semine Ricinæ*, or the Seeds of *Palma Christi* of *America*,

merica, which though in former A
was (and now but perhaps in this ma
in use for purging Choller, Phlegm,
Hydropicall Humours; yet taken in
great a quantity, or administred by a
skilful Hand, proves pernicious and
Poyson, destroying the Appetite,
throwing the Stomach, causing mo
lent and incessant vomitings, &c. Na
at length, Death it self: As appears by
Story recorded by *Amatus Lusitanus*,
6. *Curat.* 63. Of some who eating so
these Seeds instead of *Pistacia*, wer
only, thereby, with grievous symp
affected, but also destroyed. *Dios*
allowes of thirty Seeds for a Dose; Eu
steus in Com. Mesu. is more rationall
lowing but of three, for indeed that
greatest Dose, and to strong Bodyes
Yet he doth not impute this grosse m
to *Dioscorides*, but rather to the Tran
er of his Copy putting 30. for 3. (or
be the Printers fault, wherefore this m
a warning to them to be Circumspect,
full, and diligent in their Calling.)
Truth is four will kill the strongest
zummim or *Goliah*, that ever was, wi
flinging them at their heads, but
sliding them down their Throats.

Autores.

SECTION II.

Of the Seed of Hen-bane, and its Antidotes.

Semen Hyosyami, the Seed of Hen-bane, is likewise exceeding dangerous, not only to Hens, and other Birds, and Beasts, but to Mankind especially, affecting and stealing upon the Brain and Animall Spirits: As is evident from that of *Pena*, who tells us of a young woman an acquaintance of his, that by using to receive the fume of this Seed into

her mouth for the paine of the teeth
came so molested in her mind and sens
3. days after, that she seemed to be
reeling up and down as she walked,
vertiginous and giddy. Such an other
Alexandrinus Annot. ad Cap. 3. Galen
Animi mores temperaturam Corporis
tur, hath of a youth which he knew,
by eating some of these Seeds, was not
inebriated, but raging, and as it were
at length taken with a *Vertigo*, lay so
time, &c. It causes likewise difficu
breathing, insomuch that sometime
party seemes to be in danger of choa
Likewise an universall trembling over
whole Body, Dotage, Alienation of
Mind, Phrensies, Madness, and the Fall
sickness, &c. *M. Joannes Faber. De*
vet. Proprii. Records some remar
Stories to this effect; One is, of a c
Nobleman, who being intollerably m
sted with an universall pain in his left
was perswaded by his Lady, to take tw
five whole Seeds of *Hen-bane*, assuring
that it would immediately cure him, a
it were an Impostum, break it, &c. (
many such motives she at length prev
But let this be a warning to all rati
men, how they take Physick of that
der

dersull creature in nature as Women Doctors, and likewise he accounts those more prudent then wise Creatures as dare adventure to administer what they are ignorant of. In being ten to one (if they go upon their own reason and judgement) the case being dangerous, they either kill their Cure, and if at any time it happen otherwise, all rationall men must needs acknowledge a more Divine hand, and farther *Gods* especiall mercy and providence, then the least skill in them. The same may be layed of *Empericks* and *Ignoramuses*. But it was not long after he had taken this mad Medicine, but he grew so wild, and fell into such a Phrensie, and Alienation of Mind, that as my Author sayes, *Nec Liberos, nec Fratres, nec Sororem, quam habuit unicam, agnoscere potuit*. He did not know either his Children, Brothers, Sister, or any of his Relations; And was so seised on by *Lipothymia*, and sounding fits, that they were out of hopes he would live. An other man he tells us of, that travelling along the road, and intollerably pained with the Toothach, at length alighting at a Victualling House to drink, and relating to his Hostess his grief, was perswaded by her to receive the fume of this Seed into his Tooth, by a

Funnell,

Fuchsell, (as the common way of this is to do) But he thereupon, fell into Phrensie, that he ran about the fields he had been stark mad, &c. Likewise reports, that a woman by eating of it of an other grain, became thereby sick, and that so grievous, that she usually continue a whole Day and Of this Hen-bane there are severall as is described by *Dioscorides lib. 4.* Our *Parkinson, Theat. Botanic. Trib.* 13. And other Herbalists; But all their sorts are reduced to these three As being either 1. *Black*, which is dangerous, Or 2. *Red* or *Yellowish*, is less pernitious, Or else Lastly, which is the least offensive of all neither of them but will cause all aforesaid symptomes and alteration Senses and Braines, if unadvisedly in too great a quantity: I mean the of those severall kinds. In *Curing* Body, or freeing it from this *Poyson*, thereinto, as you have most freely heard, you must first before it be dei into the Intralls, or distaled into the endeavour to cast it up by vomits, you have heard before described, or manner; Rx *Flor. Genist. Sambuc.*

if Cortic. Ebul. 3ij. Sem. Hyoscyam. Anisi. Anethi. An. 3j. Agaric. 3ij. Cinnamom. 3j. Hydromellis; Colaturæ ℔ j. Aceti ℔ ß. misce, Fiat potio. And such like. But if it be already gotten into the Intrails, you must endeavour to expell it by Lenitive and cleansing Clysters, which hath also been declared before, or else you may make use of Purges; As hath likewise been often taught, or prepared. *Ex electuario Fusi, Diacarthamo, Stammonio, Colocynthida, Diacatholico, Agarico, etc.* And then lastly to administer such Medicines as are proper and effectuall to resist the nature of that *Poyson*, viz. Antidotes, and such alwaies to allay the malignant quality thereof. This you have been often told, is the method of Curing, and freeing the body of all manner of *Poysons*. So that it will not onely be needless, to reiterate the same thing over and over again, in speaking of every *Poyson*, but also ridiculous: Wherefore omitting that, for brevities sake, and to avoid Tautology, I shall henceforward all along give you only their severall Antidotes, and what Medicines are commended, and have been approved by the Learned; And that in short.

First, then, touching this *Hen-bane seed*.

Bezoartica

Lentem, & hujus venenis sunt Pisa[illegible] quæ fit ex radicibus, Cafferum, Rasa[illegible] thum, folia et baccæ lauri, Thericæ [illegible] thridatum. Parkinsonus noster [illegible] Commendat valde Lac Caprinum [illegible] lis, sem. Fœniculi, Sinapi, Raphan[illegible] sica, item et Allium, etc. ex vino [illegible] Item et Nuc. Pinior. cum vino mul[illegible] datur & Pulver. Pestilent. Joanni Fab[illegible] ponatre cum vino.

SECTION III.

Of Darnel, *and its Antidote.*

Lolium Darnel, growing among C[illegible] is likewise a pernicious Seed, [illegible] appear by what *Galen* affirmes in *Lib. [illegible] simplicium medicamentorum facultatib[illegible] Lib.* 1. *De alimentorum facultatibus.* there attests, that such Bread that h[illegible] ny of this Seed mixed with it, is o[illegible] quality that it causeth such as eat the[illegible] to be possessed with a trembling ov[illegible] whole Body, Stupor, Restlesnesse, Hu[illegible] Sleep, &c. Wherefore he adviseth, [illegible] be carefully pickt out of the Corn b[illegible] they be grownd. And that such as [illegible] the ordering of it, be therewith acqua[illegible]

regard they may be ... your ignorantly, they not knowing ... property of *Darnel*, or Tarechs ... that they are Direfull, causing Vertigo, Dotage, Alienation of the Mind, and ... ch it self, is evident from that of *Jean ... Wierus*, *Lib.* 3. *De Præstigiis*, *Cap.* 18. *Edit.* 6. As *Schenkius* quotes. The Cure is the same with *Hen-bane seed*.

SECTION IV.

De Grano Nubiæ, *and its Antidotes*, Fennel, Linseed, *etc.*

Granum Nubiæ, another pestilent and venemous Graine, so called by Authours, from the Denomination of the place in which it growes; It is so strong and violent a *Poyson*, that One Graine thereof is present Death, if it be taken into the Body any manner of way; As divers Authours affirme. *Its Antidotes* are *Theriaca*, *Methridaticum*, *Bolus Armenus*, *Lapis Bezoar*, *Terra sigillata*, *Lac Caprinum*, *Olei unum largius sumptum*, *et similia*; That is, if so little be taken that the Party lives till something can be administred, (as is seldom seen) and then you may likewise follow the

the Method before prescribed in

To these Seeds, *Linseed* may be
which may perhaps seeme strange
but if it be taken in any great quan
commonly fed on, it is very noxio
ling the Bowells and Body with
Humours, and Wind, extending the
chondries, bloating and swelling the
other parts, and many times brings D
self, if we may believe *Dodonæus*
Cap. 24. *Hist. Stirp.* Who tells us o
poore people in *Midleberge* in *Z*
who through want and indigency
Bread of it, and eating it, were not
grievously affected with many sad
tomes, but also thereby destroyed.
likewise *Balthazar Pisanellus*, (as
kius notes,) *Libro De esculentorum*
lentorum facultatibus, interprete Frela
Faniculo, Accompts *Fenel seed* of a
nant quality many times; By rea
certain Wormes which breed in the
very poysonous quality. Their *Cur*
the same with the former. And thus
of Seeds.

DIVISIO

DIVISION IV.

Of Poysons belonging to Roots.

SECTION I.

Of the black Camælion-Thistle-Root, and its Antidotes.

HOW of *Roots*. 1. *Ixia seu Camælion niger*, the black Camelion Thistle, which, as *Galen*, accompts, is very pernicious; So, that even by the very touch thereof, the skin is exulcerated. Nay *Bellonius* goes further, telling us, *Lib. 2. Observ. Cap.* 35. of some, who handling of these Rootes, had their Faces extreamly exulcerated by the very touch of their Hands, as *Schenkius*, *Sennertus*, and our *Parkinson* wrote. Much more dangerous then will it be, taken inwardly; As it will cause many gripings and paines in the stomach, difficulty of breathing, Inflammations, *Lipothymia*, and fainting, Nay, and Madnesse, affecting chiefly the Heart and Spirits. *Excitat vomitum, etc. Ægros propinantibus vestimenta abjicere, ex nimio ardore, vel aestu, aut hydropsi; vel exhibentis sitim*

silphij

silphij radix, vel Ruta sylvestris [illegible] vel nardus Indica; Castoreum, Th[illegible] vel Methridatum, etc.

SECTION II

Of White Hellebor, *and its Anti[illegible]*

Helleborus Albus, White Helleb[illegible] it may properly be so termed, be[illegible] *Galen* 5. *Aphoris.* 1. will have it to be [illegible] stood without the addition of *Whi[illegible]* though it hath formerly, among the *[illegible]ents* been, and yet, to this day, conti[illegible] use for Physick, well prepared, cor[illegible] and discreetely administred; yet [illegible] herein, it oftentimes proves *Poyson*, [illegible] withstanding the people in *Thrace* [illegible] certain shepherds in those Countrye[illegible] familiarly eat whole handfulls, and [illegible] three Rootes at a time, as *Theophr. De [illegible] Plant. Lib.* 9. *Cap.* 18. attests.] Causin[illegible] grievous wringings and paines in the [illegible] mack, hickope, difficulty in breathing, [illegible] er of strangling, as those in *Scelazyn*, [illegible] instead of spice, being sprinkled upo[illegible] meat, eating of it, were all like [illegible] choaked: It soon seiseth upon the [illegible] and Spirits, disturbes the phansie, and [illegible]

enfee[illegible]

ebleth and takes away the strength of the Body; As appears by that stratagem of *Solon*, against the City *Cyrrhæa*, as *Paræus*, in *Phocis* hath it; makes an universall trembling over the whole Body, causes *Lipothymia* and sounding fits, and at length suffocates and kills the party; As him in *Valerius* recorded *Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 32. *De Veneno*, who took a Drachm and a half. *Antidotis loco exhibeatur, pulv. ſt. aut Rad. Nymphæ albæ, vel ſem. Papaveris, &c. cum vino & Absynthio, Scordio, Aniſo, Cumino, Nardo Indica, & Caſtoreo paratum bibat, & cum vino offeratur, ut & Theriaca, Mithridatium.* Ad ſtrangulationem ſubitaneam laudatur *Galbanum &c.* *Ad ventris tormina & tormina ſedanda, ſaccelus & ſurſurellus, ſale Polegio, Cumino, Ruta, Menthâ, & Lauri baccis paratus, & in vino vel lacte cocta, extra, calide applicetur.* Vel R. *Mithridatii, Caſtorei, ol. nuc. moſchat. expreſſi. Aa. gt. vj. ol. Ruta. q. ſ. Fiat Linimentum.* *Quâ ratione Hypercatharſis nimia purgatio ſiſtenda ſit, Item ſingultus quomodo curandus ſit, & Convulſiones quæ accidere ſolent, vide apud Practicos.*

SECTION III.

Aconitum *and its Antidotes.*

Aconitum is accounted one of moſt Deadly *Poiſons* that is; not onely Beaſts, but men alſo, with the touch. *Plany Nat. Hiſt. Lib. 27.* As *Schenkius* obſerves, thinks it one moſt pernitious poyſons of all others: *refert talio genitalibus fœminis ſexu malium eodem die mortem infert. hoc fuit venenum quo interemptæ, dorm & Calphurnio Bestia uxores.* Antidot *ſunt Ruta, Abrotanum, Centaurium ganum, Marrubium, Chamepitis, Arif Longa, Coagulum Leporis, Hedi, cum vel aceto ſumptum, Rad. Eryngij, Caſt Theriaca, Mithridatum*; *Sed imp commenduntur opobalſamum* 3j. *pondu hibitum.* Sed adeo homini adverſa e niſi ſtatim ſuccurratur, hominem ſubito terficiat.

SECTION IV.

Of the Mandrake *and its Antidote.*

Mandragora the Mandrake R which is of ſo poyſonous a n

that is affected in a violent manner, making the Mouth and Tongue (such as have taken it) dry, and as it were benumbed. It hath a heavy scent, and is of a most offensive smell, causing such a deep sleepe to seize on those who have tasted upon it, that it is no easie matter to awake them, stupifying the braine and senses, making them for-tenditnes mad; And in the end, if meanes be not used in time, it kills. [illegible] ero Pulegium, Origanum, Absynthium, Anethum, Seordium, Castoreum, seu ferula [illegible] seu pulveris, cum vino vel aceto [illegible] Ulitur & Theriaca, Rapontico [illegible] cum sale per triduum aliquoties assumpta, Mandragora Bezoar perhibetur. Ad eorum excitandum adhibentur Ocimum basilicum et Errhina è castoreo, Ruta, Pulegio, Pyrethro, Pipere et Sinapi parata. Et reliqua omnia quæ in Lethargo adhiberi solent, ut, Frictiones, Ligaturæ, etc. Caput etiam Origanum est Aceto et Oleo Rosaceo, item oleo in quo Pulegium, Calamintha, Serpillum, Thymus, et alia Medicamenta Cephalica cocta fuerunt. Potus fit vinum album, vel vinum Absynthites.

To which Roots, one may well adde the effective use of Garlick, Onyons [illegible] Leeks, since all Physicians conclude them extream noxious, ingendring many grosse

corrupt, and malignant humours, [illegible] the Blood, burn the fires, Head, Brain, Stomack, and [illegible] Coro, Vertigo, Epilepsie, and [illegible] self. Nay and *Carolus Scholtzius* [illegible] the Children that are begotten of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and prove to madness. Amongst the [illegible] rour, as *Cranzius* records, *Lib.* [illegible] Saxonia, Lost his life by too liberally [illegible] ing on *Garlick*. And if we may [illegible] *Ozaldus*, he will shew us, in [illegible] Leeks are no less dangerous. The C[illegible] these, are the same with that of He[illegible] before declared.

DIVISION III.

Of Poysons belonging to Hearbs.

SECTION I.

Of Woolf-bane, and its Antidotes.

THirdly, *of Hearbs and Leaves*, Nay [illegible] offers it self first to our Considera[illegible] commonly among us known by the [illegible] of *Wolf-bane*; The most poysonous deadly of all others, if taken inwardly,

ther to Death, Cure, or Alleviation. Concerning, as well the Poyson, as the Antidote, I shall also, as all Authours affirm, and common experience hath evinced us, I doe not give Credit to the relations we have made in the writings of the learned (Author Fuchsius, Antwerp, where the leaves of Aconite being ignorantly put into a Sallad among others, and eaten by several, did put every one not without most horrible and grievous symptomes, to hope to be secure from it, as where he relates several examples of such as have eaten this Herb, As in brief they are, (as appears by those examples) very much swelled in most parts of the Body, their Mouths are inflamed and their Tongue swelled, so as that it can hardly be contained in the Mouth; They are Convulsive, Vertiginous, subject to frequent faintings, The face and whole Body pale, or, as it were, black and blew, the Pulse weak, the Eyes drawn aside, the Legs failing, and the whole man possessed with a Cold Sweat, and lastly, with Death it self, &c. This *Napellus*, as *Matthiolus* upon *Dioscorides*, *Lib.* 4. *Cap.* 73. maintains, is a kind of *Aconitum*, And the truth is they are so near of kin, that I find few Authours clearing their differences, most taking them

to be one and the same, and so
these appellations promiscuously
severally, using them for the
both. I should perhaps prolix
little purpose) to reconcile the
sie; wherefore I shall
refer you to the aforesaid Di
rhodius, Dodoneus, our
vard, and other Herbalists. As
the Cure, Sacrifi the malignity
mous nature of this Fever,
remedy be not used,
cient force to allay or resist it,
time kill them that have taken it.
sidoi loco, exhibentur Lapis Bezoar.
ssi illius unus Butyro et Aquæ Melissæ
arum est et Smaragdi 3ij. postea vero
Balus Armenus, Syrupus Acetosat.
Gramineus. Præcipuum vero adversus
ptium, et alia venena, Antidotum est
præstantissimum, in Pœna, et Lobelii
venenatis stirpium, Pag. 320. R. Mus
quæ passum ceperint. De Napello Nav
Aristolochiæ, Bol. Armeni, an. 3ij. D
3ij. in Pulvere, & Aquâ Rutæ, vel R.
3ij. Theriacæ, 3iis. Lapid. Bezoar. gr
Moschi, Ambræ, An. gra. ij. Fiat
Antidotus Galateri ij. est, R. Bacc
Mithridat. Terræ Lemniæ, An. 3ij.

cum Naucleis Nucum, Medica & alia ad Vim Electuarium. Laudanum & Theriacam, & Mithridatum. Ad cum & tantum Infantis nationem, adhibeantur calidis ejus in Regione Pectoris, Pectoralia, Diaphoretica. Cum Salvia Nucum, Diamoscho, & similibus Cordis cujusque regioni suricum succo baragineis medicamentis aliud quodvis inspergatur. Refert se quendam à morte servasse, Morbulus, alea sua & Scorpionibus Cordi illius. Nam solum tantum regioni Cordis, sed & universum & pedum arteriis, ex sub axillis circumlatis inserpsunt.

SECTION VI.

Of Hemlock *and its Antidotes.*

Cicuta, *Hemlock*, is likewise, as all Authours agree, a dangerous Poyson; (Yet *Mesuæ Junior* Lib. 2. De Venenis, Cap. 6. Out of *Empericus*, tells us of one that eat 30 Drachms of *Hemlock*, without any hurt.) Causing Vertigoes, difficulty of breathing, Hickop, and sometimes strangles the party; also Frigidity, stupor, and swellings over all the Body; Likewise Phrensies, Madnesse, and at length an abatement of the strength, and Death it self, to such as eat this Herb.

as it hath been often known, with
Parsley, and the Rootes for *Parsnips*
Dalecampius. Annotat. ad Cap. 13.
Plinij, Lib. 11. *Cardanus*, De varietate
Of *Hemlock*, Cap. 2. *Julius Cæs. Scaliger*
and its An- exercitat. 152. ad subtil. Ca
tidotes. *Mathiolus*, Comm. ad
Cap. 11. *Dioscoridis*.] *In Curatione*,
Alexipharmaca sunt exhibenda, pr
vomitoria, *et ut sunt Pulv: Ruta*, *Dil*
fol. Lauri, *Dauci*, *Gentiana*, *Piperis*, C
moni, *seminis Urtica*, *Absynthij*, Ca
Cum vino generoso exhibend. vel
Laudatur et vinum merum seu gen
largius sumptum; *Sinistra paucum ex*
tur, *metus est ne potius vehicali loco sit*
no, *quapp ut id expugnet*. *Trugus* Hist.
Lib. 1. Cap. 159. *valde Commendat*
Copiosius haustum; *quo mulierem*
Rad Cicuta devorasset, *se curasse*
Thriaca quoq, *et Mithridatium* ʒij.
exhiberi possunt.

SECTION III.

Of the Herb Hen bane.

Hyoscyamus, Hen-bane the Herb
well as the Seed, is Rank Poyson,

in regard it's Symptoms, effects, and the Cures, are the same which you have heard before, where I spake of the Sorts. I shall not need to add any thing in this place.

SECTION IV.

Of the Hearb Man-Drake.

MAndragora, *Man-Drake*, is likewise Pernitious, if taken in the Hearb as well as Root, though not altogether so violent; the effects and Cures, lies in the *Latter*.

SECTION V.

Of Round-Leaved-Marsh-Crow-foot, *and its Antidotes.*

HErba *Sardonica*, *Ranunculus*, *seu Apium*, The *Round-Leaved-Marsh-Crow-foot*. By *Lucitanus*, Comment. ad Cap. 171. Lib. 2. *Dioscorid.* And others of the Learned, is accounted very malignant and Poysonous; Causing the Throates and Stomachs of such as eat it, to burn, and be as it were on fire; As also their Bowells, Intralls; And indeed the whole Man is thereby

thereby Inflamed, Causing an Al[ienation] of the Mind, and so draws the Mou[th] and stretcheth up the Face, that they Laugh. *Unde appellatur Apium Apium*, quod agresti Apio simile sit. *Sardonica* dicta est, quod in *Sardi*[nia] pioſe provenit. Unde in proverbio [de] mine in calamitatibus ridente dicitur, *Sardonius*. Itaq; *Convulſio Canina* nullis *Sardonicus Riſus* Denominat[ur]. *In Curatione* valde utilis est *emulſio dal. Dulc. ſem. 4. frig. major, ſem. Item ſem. Papav. alb. num. 4. Hor[deum]* tuca, et *Plantaginis parata*. Antido[tus] est *ſuccus meliſſæ cum aceto datus, vel Armenus cum ſera Lactis, vel Ca[rdo]* cum vino Dulci. Extra *inungatur* oleo Coſtino, de Caſtorco, Vulpino, *U[ngu]* Unguento Aragon, & ſimilibus. *La[xa]* et vinum largius ſumptum.

SECTION VI.

Of Spurges and their Antidotes.

Eſula Minor, ſive *Tithymallus*, Smaller Spurge, is by ſome eſtee[med] the moſt violent. The truth is, there a pin to chooſe, they are all ſorts ſo b[ad] alth[ough]

[illegible] they have been [illegible]
[illegible] to purge Choler, Phlegm, and
[illegible] all humours. Yea are they but
[illegible] churlish, working [illegible]
[illegible] horses, then Men. or rather, for Do-
[illegible]. For taken unseasonably, or in too
[illegible] a quantity, without respect to the
[illegible] of the disease, constitution, sleeping &
[illegible] custom of the patient, may sooner kill,
[illegible] Cure; nay and proves Poyson it self.
Notwithstanding *Dioscorides* prescribeth to
[illegible] ziij. of that sort called *Pityusa*, with
[illegible] flowers, I do here affirm, peremptorily,
[illegible] too much or too great a Dose by farr.
[illegible] who so shall venture upon half a
Drachm of the Juyce, or powder of the
[illegible] (as he adviseth to prepare it) shall
find it sufficiently strong, and enough; and
that one Drachm will destroy them. But I
would not advise any to go to disprove me
by the Tryall of it. Many horrid symptomes
besides Death, it usually bringeth to such as
use it; For it is of that venemous quality,
that even, by the very touch, it excoriateth
the skin, making it to burn, and blister an
hundred times more then any nettles can.
Besides, it being taken inwardly, enflames
the whole Body, overthrowes the constitu-
tion and temperature of the Liver, causes
intollerable

intollerable pains in the stomach, thirst, vomiting and sowring, ... plenty on the heart, causeth ... Convulsions, and sudden Death ... loco exhibentur Balaustiorum, Tormentilla, Corallia rubra, Cornu Cervi ... Theriaca cum vino, vel Aqua ... benedicti, mille ... gummi Arabici ... gatentur.

SECTION VII.

Ophiusa and its Antidotes; And ...

Ophiusa, An Herb growing in ... *pia*, is no less pernitious, ... such as eat it, intollerable paines ... chiefly on the Head, Heart, and Spi... king the parts rage, rove, and as ... *lexandrinus Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 5. observes, Phrantick, stark mad, and so Dye ... doti loco exhibentur Theriaca vel ... datum ʒij. pondere, Item Balaustia ... Terra sigillata, Corallia Rubra, ... zoard. & similia.

To this *Divis. of Herbs*, we ... *Rew*, for its Caustick Faculty; it ... sharp and corroding, that the ... exulcerated thereby; As appears ...

Ga...

distinct recorded by *Cornelius* [illegible]
[illegible] *Dr Harris*, who by pressing [illegible]
[illegible] of great store of this Drink, for
certain days together, his Hands
and Forehead were thereby extreamly
blistered and Erysipelated. *Levinus Lem-*
nius also, *De occult. Nat. Miracul. Lib. 4.*
Cap. 12. Tells us of one that had his upper
Lipp and Nostrills most exceedingly exulce-
rated and blistred, but with smelling to a
glass in which was *Rue* steept in Vineger.
How strange soever it may seem, no quest-
on, the fume and [illegible] of *Poyson* is very nox-
ious, and may prove, sometimes, mortall.
Diodorus Siculus, Lib. 2. [illegible] of a
certain Herb growing in *Arabia Felix*,
which casts such as sleepe upon it, into a
most sweete sleepe, and so at length makes
them sleepe their Last. And the learned *Lem-*
nius in his *Herball to the Bible*, evinceth this
truth also, where he shewes that by the very
smell of a *Mandrake Apple*, which he had
set upon a shelfe in his study, he was so
propensed to sleepe, that he could not hold
open his Eyes; which so soone as he had
removed into another roome, he became
cheerfull and lively again. Besides com-
mon experience evinceth us that the burn-
ing of *Ginny Pepper* in a roome, will set
all

all therein a Coughing, and [illegible]
being burnt in any Hot [illegible]
the Joynts into a dead and stupid [illegible]

DIVISION III.

Of Poysons belonging to Flowers.

SECTION I.

Flos Colchi and its Antidote.

Of wilde Flowers are th[illegible] number
is Flos Colchi, and not onely the
er, but also the Herb it self is most
Poyson; It is a sort of Bulbous-flower-
in Armenia, and so, from the nat[illegible]
place, is called Colchicum. If it be
inwardly it Corrodes and exulcerates
stomach, Bowells, and all it touches,
the Bloody-Flux, and therewith exp[illegible]
very Intrails themselves, in rags,
extraordinary itching over all the B[illegible]
and Death it self, as appeares by the
recorded by Joann. Agricolæ [illegible]
Rei Herbariæ, Lib. 2. Who tells us
Boyes playing together in the field
ing these Flowers, Dyed most mi[illegible]
In Curationi, Dioscorides valde ca[illegible]

Bubalum vel Asininum Lac, Largius sumptum. Item Lactuca ... frigid. major. Et Amygdal. Dulc. Cum aqua Tormentill, Pimpinellæ, Bursa Pastoris, vel, pro Alexipharmacis, Commendantur, Serpillum, origanum, cujus plantæ folia, Rad. Polygoni, Rubi folia, Pulegium, plantæ fagi ac quercus, quæ in Latio reperiri possunt.

SECTION I.

Flos Africanus and its Antidotes.

FLos Africanus, is likewise as pernicious as *Dodonæus* may be credited, who (*Pempt. 2. lib. 3. Cap. 1.*) affirms almost the same of an unsavory smell, dulling the head-brain and senses like unto *Henbane*, &c. Nay and experience (says he) evinced the same in a Cat, to which having given some of these Flowers with Cheese, was thereby presently inflamed in a strange manner, and so Dyed immediately. And *Mice* (he saith) that have eaten the seeds thereof, have been found dead afterwards. Nay, and he farther attests, he saw a boy, being about to eat the Flowers, that had his lipps and Mouth most exceedingly inflamed. The *Cure* is the same with *Hemlock*.

SECTION

SECTION III.

Crocus, and its Antidotes.

Crocus also, if taken inordinately, or inconsiderately, is poysonous, though otherwise, viz. given with discretion, and taken in moderation, is a very good Cordiall, and exceedingly exhilarateth the Spirits, as *Dioscorides*, *Dodonæus*, *Matthiolus*, and our *Herbalists*, unanimously affirm. Nay *Lucitanus*, Confirmes it by an example *ad Cap. 25. Lib. 1. Dioscorid.* Of one that putting a little too much of these Flowers into broath (in regard they were Cordiall) and eating of them, fell into such a violent passion or fit of Laughter, that he would have thought he would have burst, by instantly dyed; it causes likewise, if in excessive pains in the head, nay, it hath been known that some who have slept only on them, have the next day been found Dead. The *Cure* is the same with that of *Henbane*.

DIVISION

DIVISION V.

Of Poysons belonging to Trees.

SECTION I.

Of the Wallnut-Tree, and its Antidotes, Tammerine-Tree, Juniper, and Baxama, &c.

OF *Trees* that are venemous, Authours have variously written; Yet chiefly they are reducible to these Three 1. *Juglans Arbor*, the *Wallnut-Tree*, whose very shadow is of a poysonous influence or faculty, As *Gravinus Li. 2. De venenis et De Taxo*, observes *Cap.* 22. Affirming it from his own Experience; For, not believing what Authours had reported of this matter, he sayes, that once, in the midst of Summer, he adventured to sleepe under this Tree, but when he awaked, he attests himself to be most grievously affected with the Head-ach, and his whole body refrigerated, which, continued for six Dayes after. Nay *Sennertus* thinks it Causeth the *Vertigo, Epilepsie, and Apoplexy also*; And that it is the occasion of troublesome Dreames, and o-

ther evills, may be Collected from that of *Marcellus Donatus*, recorded also by the aforesaid *Sennertus*, of a Woman who sleeping under this Tree about noon-day, Dreamed she was fighting with the Devill, or that the Devill was beating of her, who thereby was so terrified and amazed, that, being awaked and returned home to her own house, fell into a Burning Feaver, whereby all her hair came off, *&c.* which Phansie in sleepe, although it might have happened as well in her own house, as I have Dreamed the same in my bed; Yet no question the very shadow of that Tree is very noxious to the Body, Spirits, Heart, and Brain, as all Authours generally agree. Neither is it to be accounted so strange since we find many others recorded by the Learned that assert in the same nature, as the *Tammeride*, which, as *Christopher A Costa. Arom. Lib. Cap. Tamarind.* maketh mention, is known by experience, to be no lesse dangerous. And *The Lib. Sing. Cap. 61.* Reports of the Tree called *Baxana*, that whosoever shall stay under it but the space of a quarter of an hour, shall be in danger of suffocation: Many of the same virtue, he saies.

Of the *Tammeride-Tree*, *Juniper*, and *Baxana*, with their Antidotes.

sayes, are growing in *Peru* and the *Caribe Islands* in *India*. To which may be added the *Juniper-Tree*, according to those in *Virgil Æclog.* 10. v. *Penult.* Recited by *Lucretius Lib.* 6. As *Schenkius* quotes *Lib.* 7. *De Venenis.*

Arboribus primum certis, gravis umbra tributa
Usq; adeo Capitis faciant ut sæpe dolores:
Si quis eas subter jacuit, prostratus in herbis.

Symptomata verò ista tolluntur lotione Capitis cum lixivio in quo Betonica, Hyssopus, Majorana, Lavendula, Pulegium, Rosmarinus, Salvia, Spica, vel Stœchas Cocta fuerint, vel irroretur Caput Aqua Rorismarini, Majorana, Salvia, Lavendula. Exhibeantur vero species Diambræ (ut docet *Sennertus* et Alii) *Diamoschi Dulcis, Aromatici Caryophylati, Dianthos, Trochisci Gallia Moschata, vel ex Herbis Cephalicis supra dictis paretur decoctum, et addito melle Anthosato ægro exhibeatur. Utiles etiam sunt Aquæ Cephalicæ, Epilepticæ, Apoplecticæ. Potus sit vinum generosum, &c.*

SECTION II.

Of the Yew-Tree *and its Antidotes.*

TAxus Arbor, *the Yew-Tree*, which although it be, as *Petrus Pena* notes, (*in Adversariis pag.* 450.) inoffensive, growing in *England*; Yet in other parts the Wood, Juyce, Berries, and shadow likewise, is *Poysonous*. As in *Spaine*, according to *Pliny Lib.*16. *Nat. Hist. Cap.*10. The Wood and Berries are mortall, especially of the *Male Yew*; So that it hath been known the Wine that hath been kept in such pipes and vessells as hath been made of that wood, hath killed those who drank thereof. And in *Arabia* (he sayes) it is so pernitious, that it killsthem who do sleepe, or eat their meat under it. *Its Cures* are the same with the *Wallnut*, *Juniper*, and the rest.

SECTION III.

Of the Box-Tree, *and its Antidotes, with the* Rose-bays, *&c.*

BUxus Arbor, the *Box-Tree*, is put by *Levinus Lemnius* in his Herball to the *Pikt.*

Bible also, as a poysonous Tree causing Death it self, Feavers, and many other symptomes, Instancing in one who was destroyed drinking the ashes thereof, out of a superstitious humour. To which I may, for a Conclusion, add, that *Indian* Tree called *Nerium* & *Oliander*, which being likewise taken inwardly, prove destructive, As *Lobelius Com. Dr venenis* affirmes. Yet *Dioscorides* allowes of the leaves and Flowers taken in wine to be an excellent remedy against the stinging of an Adder, or Serpent, But acknowledgeth it is poyson to Dogs, Asses, Mules, &c. *Galen*, notwithstanding, *Lib.* 8. *simpl.* Affirmes positively it is both to *Man* and *Beast*, mortall, taken inward y; And with him the most rationall agree. *Its Cures* are the same with the former.

DIVISION VI.

Of Poysons *belonging to* Fruits.

SECTION I.

Of the Man-Drake-Apple, *and its Antidotes.*

IN the sixth place, *Fruits* are to be Considered; And 1. That of the *Mandrake*,

for its Apples are by the Learned generally concluded poysonous, *Dioscorides*, *Galen*, *Matthiolus*, *Avicenna*, *Rhasis*, *Lemnius*, *Sennertus*, new and old writers, all agree therein; Causing, in such as have taken it, extream heat and drought in both Mouth, Tongue, Jawes, &c. As you have heard before, where I spake of the *Root*, Causing Phrensies, Dotage, Madnes, nay and Death it self, stupefying the braines and senses, and exciting sleepe even by the smell thereof. *Lemnius* records (in his *Iderhall of the Bible*) of himself, who, having laid one of these apples on a shelf in his study, was made so dull, heavy, and sleepy thereby, that he could hardly open his Eyes, but removing of it into another roome, did therewithall likewise remove his Drowsines (as I noted before where I spake of *Rew*) *Rhasis*, *Lib* 24. *Cap.* 835. *Continentis*. Hath a Story of one who by eating of five of these Apples fell into a Syncope. The *Cure* is the same with the *Rootes*.

SECTION

SECTION II.

Nux Vomica, *and its Antidotes, with* Pruna Insania, Nux Mexalla, *&c.*

Nux Vomica, the Vomiting Nut, so called, because it is thought to be very effectuall to provoke vomiting; *Matthiolus*, and others are of the contrary part, affirming it not to cause vomit at all, notwithstanding the name; with whom our *Parkinson*, *Theat. Botan.* Agrees, *Tribe* 17. *Cap.* 44. But *Sennertus* proves it is a strong vomit, *Pract. Med. Lib.* 6. *Part.* 7. *Cap.* 20. out of *Renodæus*, *Antidotar. Lib.* 3. *Sect.* 1. *Cap.* 10. So likewise some accompt it no Poyson mixing it with medecines, as may be seene in the *Pharmacopeas* made by the *Augustin Physicians*, and those in *Norinberge* in their Electuary *De ovo*. But our *Colledge at London*, are of another mind, or were; And therefore did not without Cause strike it out of the former Antient *Dispensatory*, it being very hurtfull, nay and poysonous. It is by all confessed very venemous to Dogges, Catts, and Birds, as *Sennertus* affirmes from his own experience, and others. *Serapio*, on the other side will have

no venemous quality in it; But *Mat*
again sayes there is, Confirming it by an ex-
ample, of an old woman that was destroy-
ed by eating of some which was intended
to kill certain Doggs, which by their
continuall barking, disturbed them from
their sleepe and rest. *Com. ad Cap. 73. Lib.*
4. *Dioscorid.* (Yet the *Turks* do usually eat
of it without any the least prejudice; And
the *Germans* frequently use it in Antidotes
and the Electuary *De Ovo*, and that with
good success. As *Gregorius Melichius* Schol.
ad Elect. de Aromat. *Galeni*, Antidotar.
sui annotat.) *Tabernæmontanus*, *Lib.* 2.
Cap. 14. affirmes ʒij. weight of it, is poy-
son, and will kill any one; but, a Dracme
will only intoxicate a mans braines so
that he will seeme to be inebriated; with
whom also, *Sennertus* agrees, Affirming
that if it be taken inwardly, it causeth pre-
sently a loathing, and much vomiting, ex-
traordinary thirst, a violent flux of the bel-
ly, straitnesse of the brest, an universall
weakness over the whole body, a cold
sweat, Convulsions, and at length with no
speedy help be administred, Death it self. *An-*
tidoti loco exhibeantur Zedoar. ʒij. *pond.*
cum vino, Cortices Citri vel succus ejus, Rad.
Myrti, vel Cydoniorum. Hereunto I may
we

well add *Nux Metella*, or *Mettel*; and *Prunæ Insaniæ*; In regard of their dangerous quality, and affinity one with another, they being all Nuts; *Methel* or *Mettel* then, I shall first speak of, which *Serapio*, with some others, have confounded with *Nux vomica*, indifferently taking one for the other, and mistaking both, as I think. Some likewise will have it be the *Stramonium vigilis*, or *Daturæ*; It will not be worth my time and pains to reconcile the Dissentions of Authours on this matter, the most rationall agree that our *Vomica* in *Apothecaries* shops at this day to be sold, is not the *Nux Vomica* of the *Antients*, (for that is of that property, that one Drachm will cause vomiting) but rather *Methel*. However *Methel* is also poysonous, as our approved Writers agree, Casting such as take it into a most profound sleepe, hardly to be awakened, making their Tongue and Lips to swell, their Nailes to grow blew, the whole body pale, and to fall into a cold sweat, and Death it self without speedy help. *In Curatione exhibeantur decoctum Absynthij, Origani, Ruta Sylvestris, Radic. Gentianæ, Helichii, cum vino paratum, vel*

of *Prunæ Insaniæ*, *Nux Metella*, and its Antidotes.

vel Cáſtoreum, Pyrethrum, Bacce
Cinnamomum, Theriaca, Species Di
ga, Diacinniberis: Cibi loco u
Butyro recentis, Carnibus & juſculi
bus, Potus ſit vel vinum meracum
Dulce Capioſum. Prunæ Inſanæ
Indian Plums or Nuts; &c. Are al
as dangerous ſome think, But
ceive this much more temperate,
make ſuch as eat them, extraordin
py. Cauſe Laskes, ſeiſe on the Hea
and Braine, exciting divers ſtrange
ſies and Chymeraes in their heads
peares from that relation of *Cluſius*,
Epotiek. Pag. 53. *et* 54. Touching
Dutch men that happened to eat
them after they were ſteept in liqu
boyled; where he tells us one cry
petually, *take away the woman*, thi
Cabin was a Brew houſe; Another co
ally made inquiry, *who would buy*
imagining himſelf to be plentrouſly
with them. One thought that the
was catching of Fiſh at the ſtern of the
Another, that they were building a
his Cabin; A third, that ſeverall men
come to take away his Cabin from
whereupon beſtirring himſelf brouke
tall China Diſhes; Here lies one

Crying, his Bells was torne from the bores; An other sees the Heavens open, and exclames, *Lord I will, will not, suffer* me. The Masters Boy thinks he sees many litle men dancing upon his Fathers hole; And one of the Sailers will nothe perswaded but that through the bulke of the ship, he saw the Anchors of the Sea, and the like; Yet, He sayes, after they had slept, all these Phansies vanished. *Its Antidotes* are the same with *Mandrakes*.

SECTION III.

Of Colocynthis, *and its Antidotes.*

Colocynthis, The *Coloquintida Apple*, Taken by it self or in any other Compound Medicine in too great a quantity, is no lesse mortall then any of the former, destroying the Constitution of the stomach, excoriating the bowells and intralls, causing Bloody-fluxes, and many other direful symptomes; nay, and Death it self; For *Dodonæus in suis observationibus*, as *Camerarius in Horto* records, telleth us of one who by receiving a Drachm hereof with other ingredients, but in a Clyster, had his intralls thereby

thereby excoriated even to death, much blood, some few houres after dead to issue out at the fundament. Cure is the same with *Hellebor. ... esum, ... agro ... inbibeatur. Decoct. Passer. cum Oleo Amygdalorum Dul...*

SECTION IV:

Of Night-shade, *and its Antidote.*

Solani Fructus, The *Fruits* or *Berr...* *Night-shade*; *Night-shade* is very ... gerous of what sort soever it be, taken ... in the Roote, Hearb, or Fruit; All the ... excite and provoke to sleepe; The *... ry and Common Night-shade* is lesse ... ous: And those which are called *He...* and *Belladonna*, are the most poysonous ... mortall, especially their Fruits; C... terrible Dreames, strange Phansies, ... nation of the Mind, deepe sleepe, *&c.* appeares by that of *Joannes Moibanus Symphon. ad Cap.* 11. *Lib.* 1. *Parabilium*, *oscorid.* And *Mercurialis De Venenis*, ... *Cap.* 13. Sayes he saw some boyes who ... kill'd by eating those Apples of that ... callyd *Belladonna*. Likewise the Berries ... ordinary *Night-shade* are reputed no le...

... struc...

ductive; For *Tragus, Hist. Stirp. Lib. 3. Cap. 24.* From the testimony of *Georg. Oliuer. Novimburgens.* Assures us they were the death of two Boyes that out of wantonnesse eat them as they were playing in the fields. Yet of the two, *Belladonna* is by the most rationall accounted, the most mortall and violent; As is apparent from the Writings of the said *Tragus Cap. 15. Dronbert. Fuchsius, Hist. Stirp. Cap. 265. Joannes Wierus De Praestigiis Daemonum, Lib. 3. Cap. 17. Joannes Baptista Porta De Magia Natural. Lib. 14. Cap. 13, &c.* In Curatione *laudantur Aqua Malsa, Lac Caprinum aut Asininum, Dulce vinum, quod tepidum cum anisio bibatur: Amygdala amara, gallinacea pectora Decocta; quin etiam Conchylia omnia, tam cruda quam cocta, edere salutaris. Conveniunt & locustae marinae, gammari et pota eorundem jusculae. Item exhibantur Bolus Armenus, Terra sigillata, Ruta, Theriaca et Mithridatium, et reliqua, quae Helleboro albo sumpta utilia sunt.*

SECTION

I

SECTION V.

Mangas, and its Antidotes.

Gut of Indian mango

Mangas, The *Italian* bony [illegible] about the bigness of a quince [illegible] a milkie kind of Juyce, &c. As *Christ. Cesta, Lib. Art. p.* 70. describes it. [illegible] withall, that it is a most pernitious and [illegible] cing poyson. So that the least quantity [illegible] being eaten, will immediately kill, [illegible] ing. *Adeo celeriter perimit, ut hactenus [illegible] lum sit repertum Antidotum ad [illegible] compescendam.* Its of that penetrating [illegible] ture, that, as yet, no *Antidote* is [illegible] to be sufficient to suppress or resist [illegible] er and force.

DIVISION VII.

Of Poysons *belonging to* Juyces.

SECTION I.

Of Opium *and its Antidotes.*

LAstly, *Juyces* are especially five [illegible] are poysonous; *As*, *Opium*, *Juyce of Poppy*, a most dangerous Po[illegible]

as all Authours unanimously agree. *Plin. Nat. Hist. Lib. 20. Cap. 8.* Tells us of one that was presently killed with drinking some of it. *And Jacobus Sylvius* affected with the Tooth ach, by dropping some Oyle in which was *Opium* thereinto, slept to death; as *Alexander Benedictus Lib. 6. Cap. 13. De Curand. Morb.* Records. Nay, it is of that force and poysonous Nature, that even in Clysters and suppositories it is mortall: as appears by him in *Nichol. Ser. 2. C. 11.* Who taking a suppository against the *Tenesmus* was thereby destroyed. *A* Lady, in *Mar. Gattinaria, Cap. De Sede Colerica in 9 Rhasis.* Having not slept many days together *et Medici decreverunt ut sibi supponeretur collyrium quoddam longum Opiatum quod cum filo communi appenso, ut extrahi possit*, which caused her presently to sleepe, but the Maides neglecting to draw it away as the *Physicians* had given order to do when she was fallen asleep, slept her last, never waking more. *And* the same *Nicholas Serm. 2. Tract. 1. Cap. 15* Attests himself to have seen an ancient man, to whom a Clyster being administred with *Opium* against that excessive paine of the *Collick*, dyed. *And* if it be not taken in that quantity as to kill, yet it causeth many horrible,

and

and direfull symptomes; As the *Ve-*
Sopor, *Coma*, a retching and wearine
any thing but sleepe, refrigerating the
and so falling on the Heart, Spirits
Lungs, that respiration is but smal
remisse, the whole body infeebled, a
very blood in the Heart Coagulated
and if it be taken in the least manner
cels, without speedy help be admini
it immediately kills. [*As Fallopius, T*
de Compos. medicament. Cap. 8. Instanc
example. *And yet Sextus Empiricus,*
potheseon Empericarum, tells us o
that eat 4. Drachms of *Opium* witho
hurt. Nay, *Gartzeus* ab Horto, Lib.
mat. Indiæ Cap. 4. Sayes he knew on
would familiarly eat ten Drachms.]
Antidota sunt in primis Asa, et Caſto
que nonnulli Bezoar et Theriacam Opi
minant, Utilia etiam sunt Ruta et O
num, et quidem Asa ʒj. *vel Caſtoreum*
vel ij. *pondere cum vino generoso propina*

SECTION II.

Euphorbium, *and its Antidotes.*

Euphorbium, or that which our H
lists call the *Burning Thorny Plant*,

ther in the Juyce, [illegible] otherwise taken into the Body, [illegible] or in too great quantity, causeth extraordinary heat in the Tongue, Mouth, Jawes, Stomach, and Bowells, causing intolerable paines by corroding and gnawing those parts: it provoketh Vomit, nauseousness, Hiccop; inflameth the whole body, with inexting unquenchable thirst, bringeth sweats, lowsiness, grievous Dysenteries, and at length Death it self. As hath been recorded by *Schenkius*, *Dr venenis*, *Lib. 3. Fol.* 984. Troubled with the Gout, and taking pills from an *Empirick*, made of *Euphorbium*, was immediately seized on by the Dysentery, and several other dileasful symptoms, and so dyed that very day. *Proprium Emetorum, Antidotum est semen Citrii ex vino, in quo radices Iridis Cretæ fuit. Utilia etiam sunt Terra sigillata, Smaragdus, Crystallus Preparatus, Spec. Diarrhœa, Theriaca, &c.*

SECTION III.

Scammony *and its Antidotes.*

Scammonium, a kind of *Convolvulus*, or *Bendeweed*; It is oftentimes used in Phy-

sick especially [illegible] both by ancient and modern Physicians, but yet at the last if not warily used and rightly applyed, it [illegible] eth excessive much Mischief to the body, destroyeth the Stomach, gnawes and corrodes the Intralia, causing Dysenteries, expulsion of blood, and sometimes the bowells themselves in rags; Brings also [illegible] ings and [illegible] townings, inflaming the blood and spirits, so that the whole body [illegible] were set on fire, and at length dies, as *Amatus Lusitanus, Centuriat. 2. Curat.* 17. *Lib. 4. Dioscorid.* seems to have [illegible] seen at *Venice* and *Ferrara*, several by taking of it in pills, and other ways too great a quantity, have changed this life for eternity. [Yet *Fallopius de Purg. Capit. quadragesimo octavo*, says, saw one that took at once an ounce of *Scammony*, and yet gave him not so much as one stoole.] *In Curatione* Diascordii, [illegible] est succ. Scammonii. *Laudantur quoque Euphorbio sumpto utilia sunt.*

SECTION

SECTION IV.

Of the Indian Hiucca, *and its Antidotes.*

Hiucca succus, The *Juice of the Indian Hearb Hiucca*, of the Root of which the *Indians* make their bread *Cassavy*, is likewise Poyson, as *Cardan*, *Scaliger*, and other of the Learned, note: it also common experience evinceth: as divers have affirmed unto me who have been in those parts where it is frequent to make such bread; and yet the Juyce thereof is rank, peircing, and deadly Poyson: So that, as the aforenamed *Cardan*, *Lib.* 12. *De subtilitate* contends, there is hardly any remedy sufficient to resist the power thereof. The reason is rendred by *Julius Cæsar Scaliger*, *Exercitat.* 153. *sect.* 5. *et* 8. *ad subtil. Cardan.* because the Juyce being a thin body, or of rare parts, soone penetrateth all the parts of the Body; as also of a peculiar offensive and destructive facultie or property, naturally Inherent in the Juyce it self. Yet it is reported that the Juyce of this Root not growing in Islands, but in the Continent is inoffensive. And where it is deemed poysonous, the Inhabitants make a kind of

small drink of it, by boyling it only till half be consumed. It serveth them likewise for Hony, being boyled thick, and for Vinager being set in the Sun without such boyling.) Illustrating the former reason by an example, Instancing in *Leeks*, that the Juyce thereof is very offensive. (*Mizaldus in Herto*, Affirmes the Juyce also to be mortall, and to have killed Several who have attempted to take it into their Bodyes.) When as the Rootes or Blades themselves eaten are lesse offensive or not at all in that nature. The same may be added of the *Juyce of Lettice*, two ounces whereof being reputed no better then poyson, and of a deadly quality; When, as much Lettice as will yeild two ounces of Juyce, may be eaten without any offence: and all becaus of the thinnesse of the parts, which soone diffuse themselves into the Veines, &c. And extinguish naturall heat, nay, and Life itself. *The Cure* is (you have heard) seldome or never wrought, so deadly and poysonous is it.

SECTION

SECTION V.

Of Toxicum *and its Antidotes*, Mel Venenatum, Mushroomes.

1. AND Lastly, *Toxicum*; a most violent and wicked Poyson, so destructive and pernitious, that all Poysons have generally been denominated *Toxica*, and comprehended under that name. But what this *Toxicum* is, or formerly was, is not plainly discovered by any Authour that I have yet rencountred; *Dioscorides*, Lib. 6. Cap. 20. Sayes it was a medecine in which the *Indians*, Savages, and people of old were wont to dip the heads of their arrows in the time of war, to make the wound incurable, and mortall. *Sunt enim Graecis toxa et toxicum sagittae. Atq; hinc Toxicum dictum venenum, quo tela illinuntur.* To the same use likewise in Cap. 19. he names *Pharicum* to be also in request, so called, as some think, either because good store of it was wont to be brought to *Pharis* a City in *Arcadia* so called; or from the Witch that first invented it; But what these poysons were, he doth not acquaint us, neither do any since for him, more then that they

were the Juyces of some Hearb or He
But whether Simple or Compound
concluded among them; neither of
Hearb or Hearbs, they were prepared
think it may be made of *Napellus*, or W
bane; others of *Aconitum*; a third of *V*
Hellebor: *Pliny* Lib. 16. *Nat. Hist.* C
will have it the Juice of the Tree
Taxus or *Yew*, and that thence there
it had its name: But whether it be
these, or the tree *Gaiacum* or those
bearing fruit, (as *Theevetus* records *Ga*
Lib. Sing. Idem T. 1. *Cosm.* Lib. 10. C
in the *Indies*) about the bignels of a
ball, the Juyce of which they affirm
dians to dip their Darts in, or some o
shall not adventure to presume to
mine, where so many Learned Me
been obscure, or at least, not clear.
deadly and piercing a *Poyson*, that it
medicable, killing even with the very
Wherefore I willingly omit what
have affirmed in that particular.

To these *Juyces*, I may well add (be
Leekes, and *Lettice* before named) the
of *Mandrake*, and of *Hemlock*;
Drachm of the former being enough to
any one; And the latter being re
the death of * *SOCRATES*

* *Plato* in Phædon.

fam

ed of.

There may, therefore, [illegible]
directed, [illegible]
for so it often happens to be, [illegible]
that of *Galen*, *Lib. 14. De simplicium*
medicamentorum facultatibus, [illegible]
Strabus and *Scaliger* once, as also that
of *Pliny*, *Lib. 21. Cap. 6.* [illegible]
Of Poysoned [illegible] gathered by the Bees, Honey
and its Antidotes. poysonous Flowers,
and *Aristotle Cap. 5.*
25. Tells us of Ivory coming out of Boars
Persia, that makes men of a dark mind.
Others again he records, that
immediately kills being poysoned by the
place in which it was made. As soon as
ever it is eaten, by manner of way, or
drank in liquor, it is in the Mouth, and to the
Tongue and Palate very sweete and plea-
sant. But immediately after, it invades the
Head, causing it to be dull, vertiginous, and
filled with Chimeraes, as also Dreames,
trenblings aboundantly, hickers, respira-
tion, making grievous pains in the sides
and breasts, as also gnawings in the intestines,
and aboundance of Wind, an universall
trembling over the whole Body, and if

speedy remedy be not administred. The
self seiseth on them. *Its Cure* is the
with *Aconitum*, before mentioned.

Lastly to conclude this Class, con
Poysons belonging to Vegetables. I may
that meanest and most unworthy of all
getables, *Mushromes*, which although
are ventured on as food by Fanatick
Yet others are poysonous, and all
ous. Nay, and some of them so for
Whence *Seneca* did
Of *Mushromes*
and their Author term them Voluptuous
dotes.
for *King Antiochus*
Lib. 22. C. 22. Nat. Hist. Destroy
whole Family at a repast. *Claudius C*
as *Suetonius* records, was destroyed
them; And *Caesar Lib. 3.*
Tacit. Ann. 47. Reckons up I know
how many more that lost their
this fantastical food. Those are the
and most poysonous, which as
notes, are grayish or of a blewish co
which some think are not only mortal
ing eaten, but destructive also to such
but smell unto them. And the reason
either 1. Because they are naturally noth
else but a bundle of cold, moist, and
vapours and matter of the Earth or
on which they grow. Or 2. In that

are very apt to attract, and such in all manner of poysons from Toades, Spiders, and other noxious Creatures that do, or may converse about them. Whence such meat them (or such as are naught, or those that are good in too great a quantity) are as it were suffocated, decayed of heart, having their natural heat extinguished, filling their bellies with wind, causing the Hiccop, exulcerating the Intralls and Bowells, and bringing an universall palenesse over the whole Body; and sometimes causeth madnesse, an example of one thus affected *Petrus Foreſtus* hath *Lib.* 10. *Obſervat. Med. Obſervat.* 116. *in Scholio*, of a Woman so affected by eating this trash only. Likewise in the same place he tells us of a young Gentlewoman about Eighteen years of age, *quæ in Convulſione ſupero ex fungis Comeſtis incidebat*; Lying so Convulst, staring in a most horrible manner, Continuing thus in her fit for six Dayes together, *&c.* It brings, likewise Sownding Fits, Cold Sweats, Falling-sickneſſe, and deepe sleepe, Nay, and Death it self, as you have heard; The which every *Phyſician* Confirmes. *Maligniſati verò hujus veneni reſiſtunt Calamintha Montana, Origanum, Hyſopus, Ruta, Naſturtium,*

Nasturtium, Alisander, Alisander
Pulsch, Libistucum & Ligusticum
thristalum cum Oxymelite, Sem-
sellinum sativum, & Persicum
Piperitis, Dipsacum, Diacalamintha, Diacumi-
cyminis, Diagalanga &c. Pulvis
generosus Dodoei, Dodoei Carmina-
tus, &c. And thus much briefly
suffice to be spoken Of Physical
Vegetables.

OF POYSONS belonging to ANIMALLS.

CLASSE I. PT.

THus having spoken of Poysons belonging to *Mineralls*, as also to *Vegetables*, resteth, according to my promise, I speak also to *Animalls*, which may be divided into these severall ranks; As being either 1. Of *Beasts*; Or 2. Of *Flying Creatures*, Or 3. Of *Serpents*; Or 4. Of *Fishes*, Or 5. Of *Creeping things*. Of all which, there are divers sorts: As 1. Of BEASTS; 1. *Dogs*; 2. *Cats*; 3. *Wolves*; 4. *Mus Araneus*; 5. *Taurus*; 6. *Vacca*. 2. Of FLYING CREATURES: 1. *Cantharides*; 2. *Apis*; 3. *Vespa*. 3. Of SERPENTS: 1. *Draco*; 2. *Crocodilus*;

lus; 3. Scorpio; 4. Basiliscus; 5. Salamandra; 6. Viperæ; 7. Dipsas; 8. Prester; 9. Asbis; 10. Natrix; 11. Hæmorrhous; 12. Sepedon; 13. Cenchres; 14. Dipsas; 15. Amphisbænas & Syrtæ; 16. Cerastes; 17. & Lacertæ. 4. Of FISHES; 1. Torpedo; 2. Draco Marinus; 3. Rana Marina; 4. Canis Marinus; 5. Scorpius Marinus; 6. Scorpius Marinus; & 7. Rana. 5. Of CREEPING THINGS or INSECTS: 1. Scolopendra; 2. Hirudo; 3. Bubo; 4. Vespæ; 5. Eruca. Of all which in order one as I have done of other Poysons, Conclude.

DIVISION I.

Of Poysons belonging to Four-Footed Beasts.

SECTION I.

Of the biting of Mad-Dogs, and their Antidotes.

AND First of such Poysons as Four-Footed-Beasts yeild unto us; which, Dogs offer themselves, in the first place, to our Consideration. Creatures, in regard they are more

...deesse offentimes [illegible] and an
... kind of distemper, and foaming at
... mouth; Do, by biting, or their venomed
... foame, convey the same raging fury
... Man or Beast which they wound; As also
... severall other wayes, as you may see be-
... low. Of this Creature, therefore, I say,
... shall chiefly insist as touching the
... madnesse of *Horses, Asses, Mules, Oxen*,
... and the rest, which are not so subject
... to madnesse, or so frequently raging, or
... perhaps, never, unless it be unto them con-
... veyed by the bite, foame, or other manner,
... from these *Dogs*, or *Wolves*. I shall refer
... thee to *Banchinus*, who hath written an
... whole Tract of them. [With him you may
... also consult *Avicenna* 6. quarti, Tract. 4.
... Cap. 5. & 6. *Aurelianus* likewise, Lib. qui
... Acutor. Cap. 9. *Aristotles* De Hist. Animal-
... ium Lib. 18. Cap. 22. et 24.] For further
... satisfaction, have recourse to the writings
... of the Learned; But more particularly,
... read *Dioscorides, Heurnius, Capivaccius,*
... *Vidalius, Forestus, Schenkius, Sennertus*, &c.
... But especially he that is, Instar omnium Cu-
... *rantius*, who hath largely, and fully dis-
... cussed this subject matter, in Two Trea-
... tises.

How Doggs become mad, is a question

not

not fully discussed by some
Philosophers. Some render
Because they are of a melancho
and nature: But when other C
same disposition, as Hares, C
why Deer
are said, so would be likewise
more slily manner affected. O
ed their
have it proceed
primo, which likewise
any other
Creature,
for we see these *prim*
works not the same
ther Creatures. Others again, say
subject and most prone to madn
other Creatures in that they feed
rion, and stinking corrupt
drink fœtide and putrified water,
rupting their blood & spirits proc
nesse: But to this neither, can I
in that other Creatures that feed
and more frequently, are lesse,
or never thus affected, as *Swine*, *D*
&c. Which will eat any, or all
filth without the least inconvenie
sides, many times we see *Dogs* run
never eat a bit of Carrion in all
but choicely fed from their Ma
A fourth sort, say it is through ve
trouble in finding their Maiter

on, that ſodden meats and cold [illegible]
cauſe of this their phrenſie, they
Creatures much ſubject thereunto,
their blood is inflamed, melancholy
ſed, and madneſs it ſelf excited
likewiſe, is of as little force as all
ſince we ſee by common experience,
that Dogs are as mad in winter as
mer; in cold weather as in the Dog
So that among theſe various opin
to determine, is no eaſie matter;
troverſie I ſhall not preſume to dec
ly thus much, I hope, I may without
deliver; that they are more addi
propence unto this Delirium, then
Creatures; not of a peculiar inhe
innate property in themſelves; wh
plain Engliſh, is as much as to ſay, I
norant of the cauſe. Neither am I
ed to confeſſe it, ſince, I find the
proveſt Authours, herein, to ſeek,
ſcure, but wiſh heartily other m
have a more clear underſtanding
matter then my ſelf.

But however they become thus, y
is moſt certain, that they emit ſuch a
when they are thus mad, which de
both *Man* and *Beaſt*, by a ſecret, no
niſeſt property. And that ſeverall

As,

1. *By biting.* This Rabbin the Lawyer was destroyed by a small bite of a little *Dogg* which communicated to her [illegible] gave him in the Lip, as *Ambrosius Parœus Decumanus, Lib. 21. Cap.* 34. Records, Every Authour affirmes their bite to be most dangerous, and that they thereby most frequently destroy both Man and Beast. [Yet *Nicholas* affirmes *Serious Truths, Cap.* 15. That he saw a Man who being bitten with a Mad Dogg, became mad, and another that the same Dogg bit, had no more hurt then if he had been bitten by another Dogg which ailed nothing, or had not been bit at all; wherefore there is more in it then the meere bite, May some conceive the venome is but in one or some certain teeth, and that all the rest are inoffensive as any *Dogg* that is not mad.]

2. *By scratching.* And thus *Celius Aurelianus Lib.* 3. *Cap.* 9. *Acut. morb.* reports of a Woman who being lightly scratcht in the face by a little *Dogg* that was mad, became, not long after, distracted. 3. *By the touch*, for so *Galen Lib.* 6. *De loc. affect.* teacheth that their very foame being touched, is sufficient to make a man mad, and breed that raging disease called *Hydrophobia*;

...abies, which *Marcellus* confirmes ... the Hunter saw two thus affected ... this least bite or hurt, but only having ... of their Slaver sprinkled, by chance ... them; *Com. ad Lib.* 6. Dioscorid. *Cap.* ... Likewise *Mathaus De Gradibus, Cap.* ... affirmes *Joannes Coquerannus* to be th... infected with onely putting his hand ... mouth of a *Mad Dogg*, although he ... not at all bit thereby. 4. *By the* ... *Mad Dogg* it hath also been known ... have been infected, as him in *Aurel...* *loco citato*, &c. 5. *By sucking or ...* *that which they have bitten*, As I have ... of a fellow who meeting a *Mad Dogg* ... knowing he was so, came so near ... the Cur, in his transient Journey, ... piece of his Cloak and let it fall, the ... the fellow (being somewhat saveing ... up, and had it sowed on again, but, ... thought, bit off the ragged threads ... he sowed it to the other, whereby he ... infected, and at the next full Moon, ... But lest my relation may not be worthy ... crediting, take the same from the afore... ed *Celius Aurelianus*, *loco Allgato*, ... tells us of such an other action, yet ... 6. *By eating such Creatures* as are bit... them; An Instance of much mischief ...

kind may be seen in *Fracastor Lib. 2. De Abditis rerum causis Cap. 10.* Nay and [illegible] And Lastly, *by their very looks, as Aratus Lib. 1. Cap. 7. De signis & causis morb. Acut.* Instanceth in one who was thus affected by the ardent, venemous, and fierce aspect of a *Mad Dogg*, earnestly looking him in the face, neither biting or touching him any manner of way.

And this *Poyson* doth sometimes manifest it self sooner, sometimes, again, later; for what reason we are as yet left in the dark; neither is the time exactly known, when the effects begin to manifest themselves; some say within a Week, others nine, or Fourteen dayes after; A third sort, say, about the seventeenth or twentieth; but most hold, about the thirtieth, or fortieth day after the bite. Nay and sometimes there is no sign of it till 4. Moneths after, as *Galen* holdes; As also *Codronchus*, [*Baldus* the great Lawyer, as *Parens* notes, *Lib. 21. De venenis, Cap. 14* Dyed foure Moneths after he was bitten] some not till the 6. or 8. Moneth or a year, as others will, *Albertus Magnus, De Hist Animal. Lib. 7. Cap. 2.* Sayes he saw a man that was bitten with a *Mad Dogg* in the Arm, and yet was well

Of the time when the effects appears.

for ſeven years, after which, the p
geth to be inflamed, and ſo within t
dyed. And *Fracaſtorius* ſayes five year
Guinerius, twelve years: *Amatus*
nus gives inſtances of eight moneth
of three years, But *Petrus Salius* of
ven, and twelve years. [As alſo ei
years; Nay and *Alſaharavius* atte
knew one that lived 40. years before
apparently infected.] I ſhall not
to correct ſo wo
learned, ſo able
ans as theſe are
thus affirm; but
acknowledge my
norant in the reaſon hereof with
judicing any man, as alſo take tha
as to think my pleaſure, and not
with all I heare, eſpecially ſince th
ſo many poyſons that may acciden
terveane and be eaten unawares, that
cauſe Death, in ſuch a manner as
very difficult to determine whether
Interficient doſſe: (And ſo,
think, There be many poyſons which
taken, will kill at ſuch, or ſuch certain
after. *Qua de re conſule* Galeotum
miſcua diſciplina, *Cap.* 12. Iobertum
doxo 3. *Lib.* 27. Amatum Lucitanum,

Whether that Poyſon which cauſeth this madneſs may be generated in Mans Body.

Cent. 65. Julium [illegible] *Annot.* *ad Galenum* 680. [illegible] *Lib.* 2. *Tract.* 3. *Contradict.* 9. et [illegible] *Lib.* 3. Mercurialem, *De venenis* [illegible] *Cap.* 21. Franciſc. *Valeriolam loc. Communi. Pag.* 633. Vidum Vidium, *Tom.* 2. *Pag.* 13. And Baccium *Lib.* 1. *De venenorum prolegomenis, &c.* But, as to this Tenet we ſpake our opinion in *Part.* 1. *Sect.* 4.) Beſides, the ſame [illegible] and venemous matter of which this malady conſiſteth, may be generated in the Bodies of Men and Women, without any infection from Doggs at all. To this purpoſe *Martellus Donatus, De Hiſtoria medica mirabili, Lib.* 6. *Cap.* 1. *De Hydrophobia mira affectio*, gives us five ſeverall examples of ſuch as were ſo affected and fallen into the diſeaſe called *Hydrophobia* without the leaſt communication of the ſaid venome from any Dogg or thing: but purely from ſome innate ſeeds thereof inherent in themſelves. Likewiſe the ſame aforequoted *Petrus* [illegible]*us, De affect. Partic. Cap.* 19. Hath ſuch an other inſtance. So hath *Felix Paternus obſer. Med. Lib.* 1.

Touching the nature and temperature of this *Poyſon*, many arguments are among the Learned; Some maintaining it to be Hot, others Cold, with *Euſtathius Rudius*,

Lib. 4. *De* [illegible] *cerebri, Cap.* [illegible] labours by [illegible] arguments to [illegible] this *Paradox*, [illegible] the most Rational Learned are of the contrary Judg[illegible] affirming it to be Hot, and Dry of [illegible] As *Fuchsius*, *Fernelius*, *Sennertus*, *Hildesheim*, *Specil.* 2. Confirmes it [illegible] verall examples, in such as have [illegible] infected by the bite of Mad Dogs, [illegible] dying madd, being opened, had [illegible] or blood scarce, or any other moistu[illegible] in them. *And Capivaccius*, *Prac[illegible] Lib.* 7. *Cap.* 12. Concludes it not only [illegible] Hot in the fourth Degree; which [illegible] own experience in a certain Monk [illegible] Body being defected (dying in the [illegible] madness from the bite of a *Dogg*) He [illegible] ed these three things clearly evinc[illegible] truth therof; *First* that there was no [illegible] sture in the Pericardion (in the leaf[illegible] wasted and dryed up by this *fiery Fe[illegible]* *Secondly* the Cells or Ventricles o[illegible] Heart were dry, and destitute of b[illegible] *Thirdly*, That some part of the Peri[illegible] on was so dry, scorcht, and burnt [illegible] it was fit to be pulverized. Besides, [illegible] inordinate Draught evinceth, putti[illegible] matter quite out of Doubt, and [illegible] evidently appear to be Hot. *And* [illegible] notwithstan[illegible]

Of the nature of this Poyson, and why such as are affected abhor water, and all other liquid things.

withstanding, they ... ed Dye then Drink, ... herent property, ... as yet (to tell you the ... to Physicians and Philosophers (even as those who are bitten with that *Spider Tarantula* (as you will hear beneath) are in more ease, pleasant, merry, and Dance when they hear Musick, nay, and are oftentimes cured thereby. And those who have eaten of the *Sea Hare* abhor all Fish. So, I say, doth they who are infected by the bite of a *Mad Dogg*, (or otherwayes) from an occult quality in the *Poyson*, naturally abhor all water; whence, by the Antients, as *Dodonaus obs. medicinal Cap.* 12. notes, it had it's Denomination *Hydrophobia*; And that it is thus, *Rhasis* hath a notable story to this effect, *Lib.* 8. *Ad Almansoar. Cap.* 10. we had once a patient in an Hospitall affected with that Disease called *Hydrophobia*, by the biting of a *Mad Dogg*, who would usually bark in the night time; Calling often very earnestly for Drink, especially water, out of the extremity of his Drought; But when we gave him Water, he abominated and rejected it, saying, it

was full of [illegible] ; And
demanded what he saw there ,
plyed, the
and Cress, [illegible]
other Water brought him : [illegible]
ly other Water was fetcht. But, as be
he continued in the same story, and
to be angry, Beseeching us earnestly
we would let him have some clear
Water. So that, hence we may
that this may likewise proceed from
Depravation of the *Phantsie* (the Brain
principally the part affected in this
as all *Physicians* unanimously agree)
being incident to all who are ther
infected, to have the representation
Dogg ever in their minds, and ther
shun Looking-glasses, Polite Bodies
Water, because they imagine they
Dogg in it, of which, examples are
quent in Authours. And not only of W
are they thus afraid, but of all other liqu
and Drinks whatsoever, as the same
naus loco allegato, observes. So doth
Vidius, *Part.* 2. *Sect.* 2. *Cap.* 6.
Illustrating the truth thereof by an exa
of a certain young man being bit by a
Dogg, at first neglecting the wound,
after four Moneths time, begin to rave,
horri

loving all manner of Meat and Drink, and at length Dyed miserably through hunger and thirst. Of the time [illegible] *Wier Salius*, and the approvedest Authours *Hercules De Saxonia*, *Forestus*, *Schenckius*, and every one.

Thus, by what hath been said, you may Collect divers Signes of such as are bitten, or any other manner of way infected with this *Poyson*; yet there are severall other worth your noting, which I shall nominate, that so you may discover and know it the better;

Signes of such as are bitten by a Mad Dogg.

As, In regard it principally lesseth upon the Brain and Spirits, it makes them pensive, sadd, solitary, desiring to be alone, refraining all Company, and the Light; Likewise they are very fearfull of every thing, but especially of *Dogs* and liquid things. As him in *Florentinus Serm.* 4. *Tract.* 4. *Cap.* 15. who being bitten by a *Mad Dogg*, and finding no pain extraordinary in the wound, neglected it and followed his business 35. dayes after, but on the 36. day, he began to stand and bark like a *Dogg* at his wife, and being, by her reprehended, he fell a laughing, yet persisted to practise this foolery, severall times that day, at night he was wholly deprived of his reason,

reason, and Dyed the 10. Day; C
himself upon the ground many time
the nature of that Disease is) to
Dogs, if possible, by running as
into the earth: Such like instances,
that they are prone to bark like Dog
frequent in the writings of the Learne
that before quoted from *Rhasis*, *Lib.*
10. *Ad Almans.* Another he hath in
20. *Cap.* 2. *&c.* That they are excee
thirsty, and yet will not drink, is app
from that of *Forestus observat. med. Lib.*
observat. 25. of a VVoman of *Delft* th
serably perished thereby; And of the y
man or youth in the same Town, rec
likewise by him in the same *Observatio*
bibere not potuit. They are likewise
ward, waspish, and testy, seldome ans
ing to any thing in question; they griev
ly grate with their teeth, especially
beginning of their Distemper, and p
strange Chymeroes in their Dreames. T
Phansie, Memory, Reason, nay all the
and faculties of the Soul are generally D
praved and Disturbed; So that they
times fall foule upon their dearest and be
friends, biting, scratching, and beating the
raving and mad some times, like that V
man before mentioned in *Forestus*,

would not be [illegible] down in [illegible]
biting at, and spitting upon the [illegible]
foaming at the mouth, &c. Yet they do
not alwayes rage, and become furious, as
Petrus Salius, *Lib. De affect. Partic.* well
observes in severall, that he saves did not
rage at all to their dying Day. Sometimes
also, as he likewise notes, *Pag.* 358. *Loc.*
Citat. They are subject to a Feaver, but
this is rather to be attributed to the aptness
and disposition of the Body and humours,
then any peculiar property in the venome it
self as he thinks, and *Sennertus* agrees. They
are frequently troubled with cold sweats;
And from the wound or bite, issues a green
fœtid matter. The Urine pale, clear, and
like fair water, if the distemper be at any
highth; And many times wholly suppressed,
by the strength of the Poyson and extraor-
dinary Drought under which they intolle-
rably labour, partching up the Heart and
Vitalls, powerfully subverting and suffocat-
ing both Vitall & Animall Spirits, and con-
suming the Brain, do at length dye frantick,
mad, or moped. These and such like symp-
tomes commonly follow the effects of this
Poyson according to the consent generall
of the most approvedst *Authours* extant. As
touching that of *Avicenna* that small peices

of

of [illegible] in their Urine has to be discern[ed]
the form and shape of Doggs or whelps
such other Phansies, I willingly pre[termit]
being as I conceive rather the prod[uct]
Phansie then of reason or experience.

This only I shall here, by way of a[dvice]
add; That if any be either bit, or infe[cted]
any other way which hath been before
lated; that they seeke out for speedy rem[edy]
and defer not till it be too late. Let the
Baldus the Lawyer be a warning to th[em]
who neglecting that small bite of his
Dogg, miserably perished, notwithst[anding]
ing when it was too late, he had u[sed]
kind of medicines. *Forestus* in that *Ob[ser]*
vation so often quoted, where he m[en]
that Woman of *Delft*, advised all th[ose]
whom she had spit upon to be ducked
head and ears in water forthwith, and th[ey]
by, they were all saved, preventing
might otherwise have happened, for in
few who have used remedies in time ha[ve]
perished. Leaping into the water
ducking themselves in this manner, is
Common Cure in the Country; But the
way is to have recourse to the writing
the most approved est *Physicians*; For th[is]
as *Ponzet* to the Cardinall *Lo. Dur[ham]*
notes, hath been used many times to
purpo[se]

purpose; Although sometimes it will not [illegible] As *Cornelius Celsus*, *Petrus Aponus*, and others attest; and as we may see by that *Philosopher* in *Arrian*, who being infected and fearfull of water, leaping courageously into a Bath, and in the water beholding the shape of the Dogg that bit him, at first made a stand as being terrified, but after a little pause, being ashamed thereof, he immediately cryed out, *Quid Canicum Balneum*, and so threw himself forcibly into the water, Drinking some of it without the least fear; And so was freed from his distemper and depraved Phansie. And the rather do I admonish all such as have cause to suspect the infection of this *Poyson* to seek out for present remedy, in that the bite or part venomed, for the present, doth not rage or paine the Patient, more then an ordinary wound, which may make them apt to be careless of themselves; lying lurking in the body, and no wise manifesting it self till it have reacht and seised upon the noble parts: So that, indeed, it is not an easie matter, at the first, to know whether one be bitten or infected; Yet, for the discovery thereof, *Rhasis* and *Avicenna* have advised, that a bit of the crommy part of bread be wet in the blood & matter of the wound,

and

and so given to a Dogg to eat, the
he refuse to eat or smell too (being
or grow mad or dye after he hath
It is a most sure token (they say)
party is infected: whereby you may
ver the maligmity of the Poyson al
the wound be not extraordinary p
nor swell, nor burn, &c. As wound
other venemous Creatures do. Neit
this reason only, have you reason to
tious; but also, for that, when once
seised on the Brain, Heart, and the m
ble parts, so that the party become
sick, groveling upon the ground, epi
swound, howle, bark, snarle, and app
strange phansies, rage, and the like
past remedy; And all medecines, will
ineffectuall; Dying sooner, or later,
symptomes are more or less prevalent,
apparent, as Delirium, want of sleepe,
vulsions, &c. And if the Hickop take
they for the most part dye the next
after; but many times that same Day
ever an assured token it is, that Death
hand. If the wound or bite be not
or have offended the Nerves, Veines
teries, there is more hope of life; pro
present help, be administred, If the wo
be large, some think it a greater sign
health

health then when the wound is first made, because it thereby is more capable of evacuating much of the venemous matter, the which if it abundantly evacuate, or send forth much blood thereby when it is first made, or afterwards when it is curing; or the Body of its own accord sweat freely and in any quantity, emit much Urine, and it black, they are very good signes all of health, if *Rhasis* and *Avicenna* may be credited. The same *Avicenna* likewise affirmeth, that it is a good sign if he be afraid of water (which by most is thought a token of death) provided he can behold his face in a glass. But these Aphorismes are not infallible; for we see that *Philosopher* in *Aetius* before quoted, was cured by Drinking and Ducking himself in the Bath, notwithstanding he feared the *Dogg* that bit him was in the water: other examples you may find, in the writings of the Learned, contradicting most of the other assertions likewise; which for brevities sake I willingly pretermit.

Wherefore then as *touching the Cure* in generall, not only of this venemous infection, but of all other wounds received by the biting of Serpents, or any other poysonous Creature whatsoever, There are 2 thing.

things principally to be considered
Of the cure in general when any one
by the bite of a mad any other way
Dogg, Serpent, or other cted, to prev
venomous Creature, raging & raving
nesse. And Secondly, when they are
with Captivated, to cure as much as
is possible to be done. In the
of these, there are three things a Ph
must be carefull to perform. 1. That
Poyson may be hindred from entring
the Body, and not only so, but that
also drawn forth of the wound or
fected, and expelled. 2. That the
be hindred from spreading and
it self, or entring into the inward pa
principall members, And the parts,
corroborated and fortified against
the Poyson and the malignity there
extinguished.

The first of these is performed by
tures, if the part be such as will adm
them, having a care that it be not
too hard. And if it may not by any mea
tryed about; the best way is to apply re
gent medecines, such as are *Bolus Ar
Betanstia, Sanguis Draconis, cum
humine vicinis locis imponenda*, &c.
hentia sunt varia, *quidem sunt calida*

ri in secundo gradu, quæ maxime attrahunt; Alia vero in tertio, quæ magis; Alia etiam in quarto, quæ maxime attrahunt, & ardore Calcis in tantum exsiccant, ut cito ture suffundant. Fundunq; vires excitant. Talia sunt Cyclamini, Radices Aristolochiæ, Dracunculi, Antimonij, Centhaurea, Ranunculi, Ari, Nartissi, Pyrethri, Arundinis, Thapsiæ, Urticæ, Flammulæ, Semen Sinapis, Allium, Capi, Nasturtii, Fœnugræci, Anacardia, Gummi, Galbanum, Opopanax, Ammoniacum, Sagapenum, Viscum, Propolis, Cantharides, fimus Asserinus, Gallinaceus, Columbinus, &c. Quibus Commode admiscetur Theriaca, Vulpis fel & emplastrum vel Cataplasma De Augusto. Commendatur plurimum ex Dioscoride desumptum, & sæpe cum felici successu usurpatur, ex Allio, Capis, & semine Tritici magistro paratum. Galenus Lib. 2. De Antidot. Cap. 11. Commendat valde emplastrum paratum ex Pice, Opopanace, & Aceto. Sic R. Picis Lib. j. Aceti Acerrimi Lib. j. Zviij. Opopanac. Ziij. opopanax prius in Cyathis 4. Aceti dissolvitur, Acetum quod supersit cum Pice coquitur, & coquuntur, cavendo ne efferveant: Ita bibq; idem Galenus, se neminem vidisse, qui illo usus non sit. Ib. Lib. item De Tuenda Ad Pisonem cum cum felici successu Thericam cum

Rosar. liquatam imponi testatur
Tetr. 3. Serm Cap. 20. Hæc laudat, R.
Argent. Cerus. resin. Pini, An. Lib.
veter. Lib. iij. ʒvij. Ammoniaci Thymiamatis
Galban. An. ʒiiij. Cerussæ & Argen
mam ol. Coquito, donec manus non
nent, deinde liquefacta adducito &
Laudatur et emplastrum Diadictamn
quod Galenus *Lib. 5. De Compositione*
tamentorum secundum genera, Cap.
describit. R. olei veteris, heminas
thargyri, ʒij. æruginis rasæ, ʒviij.
mæ, ʒvi. Colophoniæ liquidæ, ʒj.
ʒxij. Ammoniaci Thymiamatis, ʒxxv.
Combusti, ʒviij. Diphrygis ʒvj. Gen
tantundem, Aloes, ʒviij. Galbani, ʒ
polis, ʒviij. Ceræ, ʒxxv. Aristolochiæ
Dictamni Cretici, tantundem. Co
accuratissimè. *Capivaccius* Lib. 7.
Cap. 12. *sequens commendat*, R. Cinet. C
fluviat. Alhi, Menthæ, Gentianæ,
ochiæ Rotundæ, Ana. ʒij. Baccar.
Boli Armenij, Ana. ʒj. Misce cum
Menthæ q. s. Fiat Emplastrum; vel po
Cataplasma. These, and such like me
cines may be fitly applyed to attract,
draw out the venome; or the fame
used as is requisite in the second Rule,
which hinder the *Poyson* from diffusing
penetrating the Body.

Ut. Si partis commodè fieri Cucurbitulæ imponendæ, et quidem cum magna flamma venenum omnissim extrahatur. Et si vulnus sit exiguum scarificari debet, et quidem si aliquod tempus spatium a morsu preterlapsum sit, sæpius adhibenda sunt, et partibus vicinis aliquot vulnera inferenda. Sed vulnus autem si satis sit magnum, non opus est scarificationes adhibere, ut inflammatio excitetur, quæ postea impediat, quo minus alia remedia, quæ venenum evocant, adhiberi possint. Si vero pars sit, ut Cucurbitulæ commodè apponi non possint, scarificatio sola adhibenda, ut sanguis effluat, qui sicca spongia è vulnere ita exsugendus, non vero vulnus aqua abluendum, ad est fontana, sed potius cum Aqua Marina, aut Urina, vel Aqua Vitæ, aut vino, vel Acetosa quo Theriac. aut Sinap. fuerit Dissolut. Et sic vulnus diu apertum servandum est, non solum usq; ad diem quadragesimum, sed per integrum annum, præsertim in morsu Canis Rabid. Cum observatum sit (ut antea dictum) aliquam à rabidis Canibus morsas etiam post annum, imo etiam longius temporis spatium in Hydrophobiam incidisse. Licet etiam Animalia viva, ut Columbas, Gallinas, plumis prius evulsis, paulò vulneri admovere, et si ista moriuntur, sanum aliam adhibere, vel ani-

In Gallinarum [illegible] um dissectis admodum celeriter ipsa parti[illegible] re. Expeditissima vero via est adhibere [illegible] terius attritis, quæ et venenum [illegible] diuturnum ulcus, per quod virus effluat, [illegible] quum. Ustione peracta danda opera, ut [illegible] sta quam celerrime moveatur, ut ven[illegible] quàm citissime per ulcus evacuare possit. [illegible] Crusta ulceri inducens facit ut venen[illegible] neatur, et ad Corporis interiora penetr[illegible] moveatur autem altius, si illinatur [illegible] vi, et recenti Butyro. Verum cum peri[illegible] sit in mora, si locus sit Carnosus, et [illegible] nualis opera Crusta demi unde potest, [illegible] tem locus ustionem non ferat, aut ege[illegible] æstualem admittere nolit, adhibenda [illegible] menta Caustica et escharatica dicta, [illegible] etiam Mercurius Sublimatus et præ[illegible] utiliter usurpatur. Sunt nonnulli, [illegible] partis conditio id ferat partem demor[illegible] tim amputandam censent, exemplo [illegible] qui ab aspide aut viperis demorsi [illegible] putaverunt, et salvi evaserunt; ut refert [illegible] lenus Lib. 3. De locis affectis, Cap. 7. [illegible] sectionis hic nullus locus est, ut pote [illegible] num non evacuat, sed vires debilitat, [illegible] nimq; exagitat: Et ergo potius obs[illegible] prodest. Purgationem quod attinet, [illegible] suitio ea instituatur, nihil est, quod [illegible]

[illegible] venenum [illegible]
ac corporis partes [illegible] vero
malum jam progressum [illegible] si venenum ad
interiora penetraverit, tum pugnare non tu-
tum est, tamq; tentare auxilii afferre fere-
bat Dioscorides, ut quidem qui jam Hydro-
phobiæ propinqui essent sumpto Helleboro sana-
ti fuerunt; Idcirco non semel tantum, sed
frequentius ante diem Accessionis præcedat.
Humores tamen prius præparare non inutile
fuerit Calefacientibus, Incidentibus, Absor-
bentibus atque venenum simul resistentibus, ut
Syr. Scord. de Carnic. Cast. Bezoar. De Pomis
Mithridatii. Epithyme. Decoctum cum
pauxillo è semine Citri, & Rad. Gentianæ. An-
gelicæ, Dictamni Alb. Scordii, Tunicatoxicæ,
Buglos. Melissæ, Hippolapathi &c. Reliqui
sequi, nimirum ut venenum ad interna pre-
gressum prohibeatur, partes principes robo-
rentur quo facilius venenum à se propellant, ve-
num, ac maligna illi facta humoribus et Cor-
pori a veneno impresso aboleatur, ipsaq; fer-
medicamenti ipsa effici potest, scilicet Antido-
tis, et in qua peculiare vi hic venenu resisti-
ant; ut in singulis reperiuntur. Item ex 3.
ut venenum et malignitas extinguatur. Of
which beneath, in their severall places;
And first of such Corroboratives and Anti-

dotes as are ... to be used ... the Patient of ... bite; or ... Cure of this venom.

Quod ad Curationem attinet ... danda opera, ut venenum Corpori Cu... catum foras eliciatur, vel modis, quæ ... sunt proposita. Imponantur plagæ E... strum e Galbano in Aceto Dissoluto, ... lendulacea paratum ...

Of the Cure of the bite or Poyson of a Mad Dogg. Alio, solius sicus et C... ne Contusis ad eum ... tis. Fiat Cataplasm... neri imponendum. Vel, Emplastrum ... opponatur et Aceto paratum, sed d... Aut Emplastrum Diacrocumum ex C... sumptum; vel illud Aetii, aut Capiv... Purgantia, quæ in Rabie Canina ... sunt omnium consensu validiora, et ... mus, Hiera, Diacatholicon Jnthia. R... chigena, Logadii, Pachii, Pilul. ex ... Agarico, De Lapide Lazuli, C... Nitro, Faxido, &c. Ætas, tempera... vires, vel aut dissuadeant talia; elig... mitiora, ac mediocria, ut est Sena, Epith... Polypodium, Helleborus Niger, ... Nigri, et Agaric. præcipue, qui ... re sistit. Composita sunt electa. De Diaty... fect. Hamech, Electa, Indum majus, &c. ... dicta Laxativa. Ad partes principes ...

[illegible] Laudantur et Cancri [illegible] Canis, tum decoctum, [illegible] Tertium, Chamaedryos, Radix Gentianæ, Ruta Agrestis semen, Chamaedaphnes, Centaurium minus, Artemisia, Aristolochia rotunda, Rad. Sylv. Radicem Cynorrhodi Commendat præcipuè Plinius, Nat. Hist. Lib. 8 Cap. 21 & Lib. 25. Cap. 2. ut oraculo pariter, eamq; alia omnibus igitur remediis præfert. Laudatur et vinum generosum statim potum et Altimo Comestum.

Inter Composita, Antidotus è Cancris pluribus Commendatur et à Græcis, et Arabibus, scribit, Galenus neminem unquam mortuum esse, qui Cancrorum pulvere recte usus sit, et quidem Lib. 11. De simpl. medicamentorum facultatibus, ex præceptore suo Eleurione, sumit Cancros fluviatiles post ortum Canis Capios, quando Sol Leonem transit, Decima octava Luna et eos vivos in sartagine ferrea ruri Comburit; Cinerum sumit Duo Cochlearia, vel ʒij. pulv. Gentianæ Cochlear. j. sem. ʒj. vini meraci iiij. Cyath. quæ in modum potus tæ dilutæ miscet, et quotidie bibenda exhibet. Deinde ex Asclepiade, recipit Cinerum Cancr. Præpar. Part. x. Thuris Part. i. Gentianæ, Part. v. et exhibet hujus pulv. Cochlear. j. bibendum XL. Diebus, aut si jam à

morsu aliquot Dies præstitut. Dum C
aria propinat. De hac re omnes medi
observandum, Cancros veros usurpa
qui sunt Corpore rotundo, non usurpa
mares aut Astacos. Nonnulli tamen
usurpant. Commendatur, Item, à
adversus morsum Canis Rabidi Theria
remedium efficacissimum. Item
à nonnullis et hac Antidotum, R. Meth
elect Pulv. Rad. Aristoloch. rotund. An
Terræ sigillatæ, ℥ij Musearum, quæ
pelli fructibus victum quærunt Num x
succi Citri recent. q. s. Fiat Mistura
Dosis à ℥j. ad ℥j. ſs. vel Accipe experim
nostrum, ut R. Cervisiæ Primariæ ſeu
Lib. ij. Theriac. ℥iij. Rutæ, M. j. ſs. All
ſat ℥i. ſeu Stanni in pulvere
Cochlear. j. ſimul Decoquantur ad
ſumptionem Dimidia parte, et utu
Doſſis eſt Cochlear. ij. Calid. manè &
ri, Dum durat. Et Antidota propri
dupla quantitate, quam in præſervatio
gulis Diebus, mane Theriac. vel Mith
℥ij. in vino potenti, veſperi ante Cœn
dot. De Cancris, Gentiana, Hedera
protinus exhibendus; Hæcq; Antidota
Diem exhiberi debent. Quidam ſuade
ager in anno, quater purgetur, et ſingul
Diebus ſumat Theriacam, Nichol. Fa
tem

[illegible]

[illegible] Astivum [illegible]

[illegible] Deinde [illegible]

[illegible] Sequenti [illegible]

[illegible] Inter [illegible]

[illegible] Lib. De Morb. Contagiosis [illegible]

[illegible] Quod [illegible]

[illegible] Cura, [illegible]

[illegible] certissimum ac [illegible]

[illegible] quod [illegible]

[illegible] cum quocunq; [illegible]

[illegible] capitis partibus, [illegible]

[illegible] capitis partes [illegible]

[illegible] Hic [illegible]

[illegible] frigida eluta, [illegible]

[illegible] tale. R. Fol. Rut. Verben. Salviæ, Plantag. Polypodii, Absynthij vulg. Meliss. Acetosæ, Millefol. Betonic. Hyperici, Centauri minoris singulor. æquales pondere. Colligantur singula, quo tempore magis valent. pollent; deinde papyraceis chartis inclusa siccentur secretum in loco, ad quem non sol, neq; pluvia pertingat, ne vel nimium exarescant, vel situm contrahunt. Post redigantur in pulverem: De quo ʒj. ſs. vel ij. singulis diebus demorso exhibeantur, vel cum

saccharo

SECTION II.

Of Cats Poyson and its Antidote.

FElis, a Cat, a Creature no less frequent and familiar with us, then the former; yet thought, by some, to be of that poysonous quality, as the very sight or presence of it, is sufficient to make a man swound, tremble, sweat, and become speechless. But what reason such have as

thus

they conceive, I know not. If [illegible] *Serpentes*, and most apprehend, there [illegible] venemous quality in these Creatures [illegible] cause many are affected in the manner [illegible] foresaid; How much it to pass [illegible] in the Company are not like [illegible] thereat? And, if their presence so [illegible] eth and infecteth the Air that is [illegible] drawn into the mouth puts men [illegible] sweat, and into swounding fits; [illegible] goes all thus molested thereby? [illegible] I rather believe this proceeds from [illegible] secret *Antipathy* else, by the same [illegible] we must conclude *Mutton*, *Beef*, [illegible] and most food to be poyson, there [illegible] almost nothing in the world, but is [illegible] or other, Distasted. A Gentleman [illegible] day at Dinner at my Fathers I remember [illegible] fell down from his Chaire in a swound [illegible] serving up of a Custard; Another Gentleman grew extream sick by eating [illegible] of a shoulder of Mutton minc't among [illegible] ther meats in an Hash, &c. Authors [illegible] full of such like examples: And you [illegible] clude these *Poysons*, because they work [illegible] effects in this, or that party, were [illegible] lous.

But of these Creatures if *the brain* [illegible] eaten, it proves assuredly destructive [illegible]

Schro

Lib. De Venenis, Fol. 319. And
Fabricius Hild. Lib. 6. Pars 1. Cap. 33.
have out of Plenarius, Lib. 2. De Venenis,
Tract. 6. Cap. 3. And Matthiolus, Comment.
in Lib. 6. Cap. 25. Dioscorid. For, it makes
him to rage and grow mad, it being very
ry potentially (especially the male) Com-
pounded with Mans, It obstructeth the
passages of the brain, so that the *Animall*
Spirits cannot passe to the hinder part,
whence the Memory becomes depraved and
lost. They become Dolts, grow mopish,
and ruginous, &c. Neither is it safe to
eate the *Brains* of severall other Creatures; In that divers Men have thereby had
their Naturall Dispositions quite changed
into the Nature of such Creatures, as Storie
Scenes instanceth in those who have been
changed into the very habit and disposition
of a Bear, by eating the Braines of that
Creature, *Instit. Med. Lib. 2. Part. 3. Sect. 2.*
Cap. 4. But no more of this, in this place.
Quod ad Curationem attinet, Primo si irritatus
Cerebrum Felis adhuc in ventriculo lateat,
vomitu rejiciatur; Si vero in Corpus fit
distributum, expurgandum est, inprimis Ear.
Hellebor. ℈j. Postea Antidoti loco exhibeatur Moschi, qui proprium hujus veneni hab*eatur* Antidotum ℈ß. Idque singulis mane
timanis

humane aliquando conditorem
eorum saepe sumere Confe
chi Dulcis, vel de saquara
quid exhiberi. R. Cichorii
Succ. Pcon. Calmi, Cubebar. Aa
Diamoschi Dulc. ℥j. Cum Syrup.
Fiat Electuarium. Item Curatur,
Pondus, loco Aligato, Propi
mense ℥jd. Terra Lemnia
Sanphuchi, Aromata etiam Cibis
sunt, recreandi spiritus gratia
bendum Clausum, & cum eo qua
Diamoschi Dulcis (Matthiolus,
velit ut regi sumatur mane quotidie
tum Diamoschi tribus vel quatuor
Cibum) seu forte sit fuerit bonam
tionem insemisse.

The Blood of Cats is likewise
pernitious, as appears by that of
Weinrichius Comm. De Monstris
also by Laurentius Scholtzius, De
adeo, posteritati communicatis
bus; As also by Schenkius, Lib.
And Sennertus, Institut. Med.
Sect. 2. Cap. 4. And in Prax.
Part. 8. Cap. 31.) Who tells us
that by seeing a Theif executed
by severing his Head from his
into the Epilepsie, being extreamly

by this Subject; And for [illegible]
was frustrated, [illegible] diverse
and [illegible] length [illegible]
some of the [illegible] Gossips [illegible]
drink some *Caterbland*, assuring her it was a present remedy; But not long after she had followed this mad Direction, she degenerated into the Nature of this Creature, and, by fits, would Mew, Leap, Scratch, and play as Cats use to do, as also, in private, catch Mice, and contrive her self so as to pass through holes, that no body else could of her bigness. Touching the unwholesomness of the blood of Creatures for food, especially *Swines blood*, which is commonly and most frequently eaten by the vulgar, I shall not in this place insist, having treated thereof in other pieces as yet in manuscript.

The very *breathing* likewise of Cats is by many of the Learned accounted extreamly dangerous, consuming the radicall moisture of the Body, Lungs, and the whole Head, as *Avenzoar Ebenrois*, Lib. 1. Tract. 2. insists to be commonly known, as *Savanarola* and *Semmertus in Locis Communibus* doth him. And *Mathiolus*, *Commentar.* Lib. 6. Cap. 25. *Dioscorides* and the same *Sebastian Apharus* Lib. 21. Cap. 34. *De Venenis*, have it,

also

[illegible] sometimes so much, insomuch [illegible] have known some, who delighting [illegible] in Cats, that they would even take [illegible] to bed with them; that by often [illegible] in the Act of their breathing, fell into [illegible] sick Feavers, Marasmus, Consumption [illegible] the Lungs, and at length thereby [illegible] The same *Forestus*, *Lect. Cirata*, [illegible] confirmes it, saying, that *Cats* by lying [illegible] the mouths of Children, hinder, by [illegible] weight of their Bodyes, the evacuation [illegible] the fuliginous vapours, and the [illegible] of the Chest, whereby their Spirits are [illegible] cated and stifled, by the pestiferous [illegible] received from the expiration of these [illegible] But, whether this likewise proceeds [illegible] a secret *Antipathy*, or by the haires of [illegible] Creatures received into the throat, [illegible] as *Gesner*, *Johnstonus*, and others think; [illegible] *Aldrovandus*, *Aristotle*, &c. are [illegible] to choak one: I shall not here [illegible] This, however is certain, that by all [illegible] thours they are condemned as very [illegible] ous to Mankind; And therefore I shall [illegible] presume to Correct them, notwithstanding [illegible] experience and examples are Common [illegible] such both Men, and Women, and Children [illegible] who have been very familiar with [illegible] Creatures lying with them, playing [illegible] o'[illegible] them

them in the day time, and stroking [illegible] meal time and letting them walk upon the board, their armes and shoulders (As the late *William Laud*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* was wont to have them) and all without the least prejudice. But let every Man use his own Reason and experience.

SECTION III.

Of Woolfs-Poyson, *and its Antidotes.*

Lupus, a *Woolf*, whose bite, likewise (being madd) infecteth a man with the same madnesse; And, as the madness conveied by the bite of a *Dogg*, is (as you have heard) called *Hydrophobia*, so is this, communicated by the poysonous foame, or breath of a *Woolf*, termed *Lupa Spuma*; As *Felix Plater. Pract. Med. Cap.* 3. *De mentis Alienatione*, well notes; *Quod Lupos imitentur*; it being a distemper in which they not only imitate *Woolfes*, but likewise run howling about in their manner of voice and woane, frequenting Sepulchers, and Graves, imagining themselves to be really *Woolfes*; as *Lambartus Fuchsius*, *Institut. Med. Lib.* 3. *Sect.* 1. *Cap.* 11. and every *Physician* affirmes. Whence, by the vulgar *Latins*,

this kind of madneſſe is termed *Lycanthropia*, *Lupina*. Hence, perhaps, as the ſame Author and others note, *Plinij Nat. Hiſt. Lib. 8. Cap. 22.* with *Virgil in Eclog.* And *Ovid* in *Lycaone*, and other *Poets* write that men have been Metamorphoſed into *Woolfes* and from *Woolfes* to Men again. An example of one thus affected is recorded by *Johannes Wierus in Libro 3. De præſtigiis Dæmonum, Cap.* 18. Running about Church-yards, Caves and Sepulchers; howling, and would by no perſwaſions made to believe he was other then a *Woolf*; which afterwards recovering again, it might, in ſome ſenſe be ſaid of him the *Woolf* which was formerly a Man become a Man again; or he who had Reaſon and Intellectualls ſo depraved that he thought himſelf a *Woolf* and deſperated into the actions and habits of that Creature, is now again reſtored to the poſſeſſion and Underſtanding of a ‖ Man. *Remigius, Dæmonolatr. Lib. 2. Cap.* 5. divers inſtances of the like ſeeming Metamorphoſes, or of ſuch who have been affected with this kind of madneſs. *Nebuchadnezzar* in the prophet *Daniel*, as ſome Expoſitors conceive, was only affected with this melancholy diſtemper. Little better were King [illegible]'s Daughters,

* *Arcadiæ Rege, quem à Jove in Lupum ob ſua ſcelera mutatum finxit.*

‖ *Anima enim humana non poteſt informare Corpus bruti, nec anima Lupi, Corpus humanum; Cum quælibet forma certam, ac ſibi convenienti modo diſpoſitam, & peculiarem requirat materiam.*

Daughters, mentioned by Hippocrates, Lib. De Insania, who thought themselves Kine. So Jupiter transformed Lycaon King of Arcadia, as Ovid notes Metamorph. Lib. 1. into a Woolf for his sins. Such like stories are frequent almost in every Authour that hath but mentioned this Lycanthropia. As, Alexandus, Hildesheim, Forestus, Bodinus, Scribonius, Sprangerus, Wierus, Vincentius, Plinius, Olaus Magnus, Zwingerus, Peucerus, Schenckius, Platerus, Gemma, Marcellus, Donatus, Sennertus, &c. It ariseth also as well from a Melancholly humour generated in Man, as from the bite of any Woolf, and therefore we find Paulus Æginetus, Lib. 3. Cap. 16. And Ætius, Tetr. 1. Serm. 2. Cap. 13. Terming it a kind of Melancholly; Yet most, soaring higher, make it a sort of madness, although many will not admit it any Disease, but meerely by the force of this Poyson, or by a possession of the Devil. But though these Men that thus maintain, are so far from hitting the mark, that they shoote quite beside the Butt; yet I do, and must acknowledge, the Devill can, and therefore, may delude the senses of Men, so as to make the appearance of such a Creature in the room of the Man affected, or other wayes, so that thereupon may be

concluded a reall transmutation of [illegible]
into the shape of the *VVolf*; or that [illegible]
occasioned from the Possession of the [illegible]
and not from any humour, or Poyson [illegible]
bite from these Creatures when mad [illegible]
which you may see more in *St. Augustin* [illegible]
Civitate Dei, Cap. 18. *Lib.* 28. Some [illegible]
herewith, do somewhat differ in their [illegible]
ons from what you have heard already [illegible]
scribed; not howling or running [illegible]
down like *VVoolfes*, or frequenting [illegible]
Churches, Church-yards, or Sepulc[illegible]
neither do they desire to hunt sheepe, [illegible]
raven any manner of way; But rat[illegible]
rate the actions and customes of Dog[illegible]
gining themselves to be really Dogs, [illegible]
him in *Forestus*, whom he sayes *Ob[illegible]*
Med. Lib. 10. *De morbis Cerebri, ob[illegible]*
26. He saw himself at *Alchmar* in H[illegible]
A poor Husbandmā of a pale counte[illegible]
hollow eyed, black, ugly and fearfull to [illegible]
hold, having his Leggs & Thighes sca[illegible]
very dry and scurffy, &c. Carrying a [illegible]
in his hand, with which he used only to
beat away Dogs, not offering to strike a[illegible]
ny Man or other Creature. And these [illegible]
Symptomes are common to both kinds.
I find *Donatus Antonius ab Altomar* [illegible]
De Medend. Corp. Mal. Cap. 9. [illegible]
the

the same signs in Lycanthropia. Neither are they otherwise delivered by any. This latter kind is termed commonly by Physicians κυνανθρωπία, seu Canina Insania, and proceedes rather purely from a Melancholy humour in the Body, molesting the brain; then from any poysonous bite of a Madd-Woolf, as κυνανθρωπία, oftentimes doth. Having, besides those before recited signs in the Face, Body, Leggs, all the actions and manners of a Woolf, howling, ravening, and tearing all that comes near them, Sheep, Doggs, Men, &c. *The Cure*, is the same with that of a *Madd*-Dogg, wherefore, for brevities sake, I shall thither refer thee.

SECTION. IV.

De Mure Araneo, *and its Antidotes*

MUS *Araneus*, It is so called, as some think, *Quod est Animal exiguum Aranei forma & Aduris dicta; quod ejus morsu Aranea interimitur*; because it is like unto that Spider in shape called *Aranea*, &c. Others say it is thus called, because it is thought to eviscerate it self and to climbe up upon any thing thereby as Spiders usually do: Many take it for a Ratt; and some

for a Fish, Others that it is a ver
unto a Weesel, having two rowes of
poysoning by the very bite, togethe
its spittle or foame conveying it into
Bodyes of such as it biteth; And there
others will have it called *Mus Ara*
because it poysoneth as doth that Sp
termed *Aranea*: *Animal simile M*
Græc. μυγαλῆ, *ejus morsus venenat*
Araneus *dicitur*. It is not a Creature
ly known, as *Sennertus* well observes
Ardoynus De Venenis, Lib. 7. Cap. 2.
Grevinus, De *Venenis*, *Lib.* 1. C
Treat of it. Such as are bitten with
Beast may be known by these signes;
the impression or markes of those se
rowes of teeth, out of which, first, bl
doth issue, then matter corrupt and fi
besides it tormenteth them with griev
paine, the part affected being inflamed
ulcerated and putrifyed: and abou
wound usually arise many small pus
full of purrulent corrupt matter; Some
also the patient is grievously tormented
macerated with a griping in his bow
stoppage of the Urine, and Cold, Clam
sweats; and at length death it self, if
timely prevented. *Quod ad Curam*
attinet, Primò danda opera ut vene

Corpus

Corpori communicatum foras eliciatur, iis modis, qui hactenus sunt propositi. Imponantur Plagæ, *Emplastrum è Galbano in Aceto Dissolutum*, & farina Hordeacea paratum, vel ex *Allio*, *Foliis Ficus* et *Cyclaminis*, ac cum Oleo mixtis, Fiat Cataplasma vulneri imponendum. Ulcera à pustulis ruptis obortæ, *Aceto Myrtino* elueri, et *Hordeum ustum*, vel malis punicis dulcis cortex callum crassum imponere, atque ulcera eodem Decocto, vel potius Decocto *Myrti*, fovere jubet *Ætius*, *Tetrab.* 4. *Serm.* 1. *Cap.* 14. Morsum à *Mure Araneo* inflictum, *Arenam*, seu terram ex rotarum transitu seu orbita sumptam, & vulneri Cataplasmatis modo impositam, illico sanare scribit *Paulus Ægineta*, *De Animal. Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 37. Interim statim simul *Alexipharmaca* sunt sumenda, quæ hactenus sunt proposita; vel paretur talis Electuarium ℞. *Cortic. Radic. Cappar. Radic. Gentianæ*, *An.* ℥j. *ss. Aristoloch. long. Succar. Lauri*, *Terræ sigillatæ*, *Rutæ*, *Ana.* ℥ß. *Costi*, *Amari*, *Spicæ Indicæ*, *Ana.* ℥j. *Flor. Sulphuris*, ℥ß. *Croci*, ℈ß. *Cum Melle*, Fiat Electuarium. Cujus Dosis quotidie bis à ℥ß. Ad ℥ij. Sunt qui *Coagulum Hædi*, *Leporis*, *vel Agni ex vino sumptum* valde commendant. *Plura vide apud Practicos.*

SECTION V.

Of Bulls-blood *ranked among* Poy[sons] *by some of the Learned.*

Taurus, a Bull, a Creature comm[on] known among us, even to the [mean] Capacity; The *Blood* of which, not[with] standing, is, by many of the Learned r[anked] among *Poysons*, if it be drank in too g[reat] quantity, giving divers instances of [several] that have thus lost their lives, as, *Jo[hn] Schenckius. Lib. 7. De Venenis*, and *Sen[nertus] Pract. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 33.* [for] him, record. *Midas* King of *Phrygia* drinking freely of *Bulls blood* expired [his] life; as *Celius Rhodiginus*, *Ant[iq.] Lib. 14. Cap. 12. Ex* Plutarcho *Lib. De [Fa]perstitione* Strabonis *Lib. 1. Et* Euseb[ius] *Temporibus* note. Likewise *Psamenitus* [King] of Ægypt, being vanquished by *Cam[byses]* killed himself by drinking of *Bulls blood*, [as] *Herodotus* Records, *Lib. 3.* The same do[th] *Plutarch* report in *Themistocle* of [Themis]*tocles. Et cum ob insperatum Argonautarum reditum Pelias Æsonem Jasonis patrem truncare decrevisset, Æson sacrificans, Hausto Taurino sanguine fatis concessit*, Na[ture]

Com[mon]

Comes Mythol. *Lib. 8. Cap. 7.* Et Diod. Sicul. *Lib. 4. Cap. 3.*

Yet, this proceedes not out of any inherent property of the blood; But as *Sennertus* proves out of *Greviuus*, *Li. 2. De venenat. Cap. 10. à ratione tantum quadam adventitia*, it having no venemous property in it; the which *Eustachius Rudius Lib. 3. Cap. 6. De morb. occult.* Confirmes; But being drank coagulateth in the stomach, and so, is only * hurtfull, and no otherwise, which *Greuinus* approves; adding, that after the blood is concreated in the stomach, and Converted into lumps, it putrefies, and so sends malignant vapours to the Brain, whence men oftentimes loose their senses, Swoundings and Suffocations likewise follow, in regard those Lumps and Clotts of blood growing great, can be neither upward nor downward expelled, whence the passages of the stomach and Lungs are choaked up. But *Sennertus* rather conceives it to arise frō a consent of the stomach; which, whilst it is repleat of this Concreated blood, presseth down the Diaphragma and Lungs, hurting also the orifice of the stomach, which being nervous, may likewise by consent affect the neighbouring parts that have nerves. However this is most certain that it being drank

* *Cui autem hic sanguis sit venenosus, percontaberis? Respondet Massarius Bolandus.* 1. *Part. Medicor.* 253.

and

and Concreted in the stomach, it needs affect in a direfull manner, the much being altogether unable to d as is clear from common experience; see the *blood* of this Creature doth gla as it were petrefie the very earth and ments on which it is spilt. As it * ca a difficulty in breathing, and swallo fondeth forth much spittle by the mo and frothy substance, pains and naus nefs in the stomach, sowndings, faint and senselesnesse, and almost such in as are incident to Epilepticks, and at Death it self, if not timely prevented *Curatione*, nota, quod ut reliquorum norum intra Corpus assumptorum *Sanguinis Taurini* quoq; Curatio vel mitorio, vel à Clystere, prout vel in culo, vel intestinis venenum latet, spicanda. Verum *primò*, Quia ob sanguinis Concretos vomitus Cita tionis periculum provocari non potest, spicanda ea à medicamentis sanguinem cretum solvendis; qualia sunt *Ox Oxymel, & Acetosa alia, Hydromel, Ceti, Mumia, Coagulum Leporis, Rad. Gentianæ, Laserpitij, Pinipinella, Brassicæ, Conyzæ folia cum Pipere, Unguentum Rubrum potabile, Mug*

Ocul

* *Tauri recenter jugulati sanguinem potum vel nimium esse, veterib. & primum humanis sententiis firmat, ex cujus esu Difficultas spiritus, defectio cordis, faucium praclusio, linguæ rubor, dentium nigredo, & alia sæva symptomata subsequuntur.*

Cancri, & similia [illegible] *Serm. Cap. 74. Ranulos etiam* [illegible] *nitro & pisce præbet: fraudesque vitæ* [illegible] *striis, striam siccos, cutem*[illegible], *statim gru-* [illegible] *sanguinis dissolutæ affert. Sanguine* [illegible] *modo dissoluto vomitus provocetur, &* [illegible] *intestina jam delituerit, Clysteribus* [illegible] *gestus per alvum educatur. Medicamenta* [illegible] *ad malignitatem nulla esse videntur*, [illegible] *Terra Sigillata, Bolus Armenus, Rad. Tor-* [illegible] *tula*; *Æget sæpius comedat Ficus* [illegible] *Macerates in Aceto, in quo aliquid Nitri* [illegible] *solutum sit: Potus sit Hydromel, vel* [illegible] *similium sic narum pinguium.*

SECTION VI.

Of Cows Milk, *by some among* Poysons.

Vacca, a Cow; whose Milk if it Coagulate likewise in the stomachs of such as eat or drink it, is no less noxious, and no better then *Poyson*, As most maintain; yet that it hath any poysonous quality more then other Milk, I find none of the Judicious affirm; only, that it being Coagulated in the stomach, thereby, for want of Concoction, obstructing the lower orifice, mesentery veines, &c. Causeth many horrible symptomes,

tomes, As *Animi Deliquium*, [illegible]
ſounding fits, ſuffocating, ſhort[illegible]
breath, and all thoſe other effects [illegible]
produced by blood Concreat, or C[illegible]
lated, or by any other thing oppreſſi[illegible]
ſtomach, for want of Digeſtion; An[illegible]
(I ſay) it rather offends then any ot[illegible]
by a venamous property; for that [illegible]
be admitted off; yet becauſe others [illegible]
ranked it among Poyſons, I would [illegible]
ſume to deviate from their ſteps in pla[illegible]
with them, although it offend no o[illegible]
then hath been ſaid. To inſiſt [illegible]
Nature of *Milk*, or to ſhew what [illegible]
of food it is, whether wholſom or [illegible]
ſom, or what *Milk* is beſt, &c. ſhall [illegible]
my work at this time, becauſe I have [illegible]
already, in a Treatiſe fitted for the [illegible]
elſewhere.

In Curatione, *Danda imprimis ope[illegible]
Lac Coagulatum Diſſolvatur et va[illegible]
ciatur. Quam ad rem utile eſt* Acet[illegible]
plex; vel ſciliticum, Hydromel, O[illegible]
plex & compoſitum vel ſciliticum, [illegible]
medicamenta in *Sanguine Concreto* C[illegible]
data. *Laudatur &* ſuccus Menthæ [illegible]
expreſſus, Baccæ Juniperi, Thymus, [illegible]
ſia, Sem. Nauſturij, ficus cum vino vel [illegible]
propinatum, &c. And thus much of [illegible]

appert[illegible]

pertaining to four footed Creatures, more properly, to *Beasts*: The rest fol-

DIVISION I.

Of Poysons *belonging to* FLYING CREATURES.

SECTION I.

Of the Flye Cantharides, *and its Antidotes*, Bupressus.

Secondly, of *FLYING CREATURES* there are certain *Poysons* also; as 1. *Cantharides*, A Spanish or French Flye, of halfe an inch long, beautifull and shining, commonly known by our *Apothearies*, and fould in their shops. It is of a sharpe, acride and Corroding nature, and a great enemy to the Bladder, poysonous, &c: Being taken inwardly in any quantity, or more then is fitting; As appeares by severall examples in the writings of the Learned. *Ambrosius Parœus, De venenis, lib.* 21. *Cap.* 28. Tells us of an Abbot, who loving a young Strumpet, that she might have her fill of pleasure with

with him, invited him to a
which she had sprinkled
verized, the which he eating in
measure, the next Day fell into the
tery, and evacuated nothing but
both by the Fundament and Yard,
continued still erected; And so,
notwithstanding he had all the re
the *Physitians* could administer or pr
miserably died in that condition
vola, *Com. ad Aphor.* 17. *Lib.* 2.
lates one, who by taking of a Pou
with Rubarb, and other Powder
Morter, wherein *Cantharides* had be
verized, was along thereby exulcerat
the mouth to the Bladder, and so
the Fundament. And *Plinie*, *nat.*
29. *Cap.* 4. Records *Cantharides*
to be the Death of *Cossonus* that
Knight: And so it was of that rich
Andreas Baccius Prolegomenis ve
Antidotorum, Pag. 23. By which
you peruse them, you will find a full
on of those horrid syptomes that
taking of this sort of *Flye* into the
As, it exulcerateth not only the
bowells, bladder, and those parts
it shall reside, but also all other
which it passeth, As from the

which it enters to the Bladder and Fundament, by which it is evacuated; neither doth it only exulcerate, but also burn and inflame the parts, whence follows, burning fevers, naurioufneſſe, Dyſentery, And inflation of the hypochondries, vertigo and madneſſe; In their mouths they uſually favour the taſt of Roſin or Pitch; Laſtly, It affecteth (as hath been ſaid) the ureteries chiefly, burning, inflaming, and exulcerating them, cauſing a conſtant effuſion of blood and erection of the *Penis*, ſtrangury, Iſchury, Intollerable paines, At length it cauſeth a Gangrene in the ureteries, and finally brings Death it ſelf.

Nay it is of that violent force, and quality, that, as ſome *Authors* maintain, Being but even outwardly applyed, it will not only affect the Ureterys and Bladder, but alſo cauſe an effuſion of blood from thoſe parts. *Parœus, loco allegato*, hath a notable ſtory to this effect, of a certain Gentlewoman, who having her face very much Deformed with red, fiery, and filthy puſtules; ſo that ſhe was ſhunn'd by all Company, and abominated by every man that ſaw her as if ſhe had been Leprous, in a ſad perplexity, at length came to *Paris* the Metropolis of *France*, to ſeek help; where ſhe

con-

consulted *Hollerius*, and *Gr*
eminent *Physitians*, and, with
made use likewise, of the said *P*
Caballus, approved and skillfull *C*
ans, who concluded together to apply
all her face a *vesicatory* of *Cantharid*
the most probable and speedy Cure
not full 4 hours after the applicat
this medecine, Her Bladder began to
intollerably, and the neck of her wo
swell, with Gripings, continuall V
ings, Evacuatings with blood, both
rine and stoole, with a generall e
on of the humours, and Disturbance
whole Body, And a violent burning
ver. And *Langius*, *Tomo* 1. *Ep*
out of *Montaguanus* tells us of one
vacuated by the Yard above
weight of blood, by only applying *C*
rides to the knee. *Andreas Baccius*,
legonis venenorum, & *Antidotorum*,
22. Also affirmes that outward appl
ons of this *Fly*, will work such effect
effusion of blood, intollerable paines
flammations, exulcerations, &c. wh
applyed to the Head, Armes, Leggs,
&c: Nay, which is more wonderfull
annes Michael Paschalius, *Method*, *C*
morb. *Cap.* 41. hath a story of a Ch

son of *Milaine* in *Italy* that was twice grievously affected with pissing of blood, only by carrying *Cantharides* in a purse about him. *Adulphus Occo* in his *observations*, hath such an other example also.

But the truth hereof I shall leave to the Judgements of the Judicious; I shall not presume to correct these so worthy writers, neither in the one, nor the other; only acquaint you, that all the Learned do not hereunto agree; Nay *Sennertus, Pract. Med. Lib. 6. Part. 8. Cap. 26.* Doth give no credit at all to these assertions, where he hath these words, *Verùm etsi sexcenties vesicatorij loco iis usus fuerim; nunquam tamen tale quid observare potui:* That he could never find any such effect by outward applications, although he had six hundred times applyed them by way of vesicatory. And I my self had once a patient that applyed, of her own head, a vesicatory of *Cantharides* to her Knee, for a pain she had there, and yet suffered not the least dammage thereby any other way. But, I say, however, let every Man use his own Judgement and Reason.

Quod ad Curationem attinet, Primo danda opera quod Commodissimè sit vomitorio ex *Aqua tepida vel Decocto Capitis porcini.*

ab Agnini, Cum Olio Violarum [illegible]
Vomitus aliquoties repeti debet. [illegible]
mbum Clysteris par anum injiciendi, [illegible]
deo, Malva, Parietar. &c. *sem. lini* [illegible]
ci, ol. lilior. albor. vel violarum, [illegible]
bircino, et Elect. Diaphœnico Parati. [illegible]
non inutile fuerit, *si Decoctum Al* [illegible]
Malvæ, sem. lini vel lac solum, [illegible]
Violarum mixtum, per anum vel [illegible]
urinarium infunderetur. Postea ad A[illegible]
niam & Maleficam *Cantharidum* vim [illegible]
dendam, *ager sumat Lac Caprinum,* [illegible]
pinguia, Ptizanæ Cremorem, Butyrum [illegible]
Oryzam cum Lacte Caprino Coctam, [illegible]
pingues, porcinas scilicet & hædinas, [illegible]
deo, Portulaca, Lactuca, & Violar [illegible]
Laudatur *et vinum copiose sumptum* [illegible]
De Venenis Lib. 21. Cap. 28. Alij etiam
Commendant *Lac Amygdal. Dulc. vel* [illegible]
simum ex sem. 4. frigid. majorib. Cum [illegible]
Lactuca paratu. Vel *emulsio Cons* [illegible]
è Nucleis pini, sem. papaveris albi, [illegible]
halacacabi, cum Aqua Violarum, &c. [illegible]
liari vero vi venenum *Cantharidum* [illegible]
nat *Pulegium, sive in substantia sumat* [illegible]
decoctum ex eo paretur. Commend[illegible]
terræ Lemniæ 3ij. *pondere,* vel *Bruf* [illegible]
kungij Num. x. *ſ. cum vino sumatur.* [illegible]
Trochisc. de terrâ sigillata, Alij [illegible]

Ex aqua Cum cinnabari, Aut talia quæ
lubri exhibeantur. Fomentes insuper paratum
ex Decocto malvæ, Althææ, Violariæ, Portu-
lacæ, Sem. Lini, Fœnugræci. Genitalia, a-
lia membra Dolentia, & Lumbi extra,
fungantur unguento Refrigerante, et Popul.
Cum Oxycrato mistis. Utilia sunt & *Epi-*
thymata è succo Lactucæ, Portulacæ Cucumeris,
Cucurbitæ, Malvarum, et Ol. Violarum
mixtis parum, et duplicatis in linteolis locis De-
lassibus indposita.

To this we may well add *Buprestis*, being very like unto *Cantharides* for Colour, not shape, although many Authours traditionally so write from *Galen Lib.* 11. *De Simpl. Med. Facultat. Cap.* 46. For this sort of Fly is in form more like a Beetle, though much smaller; Called *Buprestis*, because, being swallowed by chance by any Beast, it swells them up like a Tunn. It is likewise, as all unanimously agree, no less pernitious and offensive to men if eaten any manner of way; puffing and swelling their bellies, macerating and grievously tormenting the stomach and bowells with pain; Causing a suppression of the Urine, Strangury, Ischury, and death it self, with when the party affected, imagines his self

Of the Fly Buprestis, and its Antidotes.

And smells nought but a kind of
favour. *The Cure* is the same with
rides.

SECTION II.

Of the Sting of Bees *and their Anti*

APIS, a BEE, a Creature
monly known among us of gre
and profit; yet the Sting of it is rep
Poyson, Causing, in the part affected,
pain, anguish, inflammation, and swel
or blisters to arise, &c. Yet seldom
mortall if it proceed only from one
Bee, unless the party be set on by
Yet some maintain that if they be
the body, the mouth, palate, tongue
stomach, and other parts will be
prickt, shoot, and be inflamed, causing
extream heat over all the body; But
not agree herein with them.

Quod ad Curationem attinet, Si
in vulnere fuit relictus, ille ante om
trahendus; ubi *verò* aculeus extractus e
si nullus adfuit, plaga abluenda *Aqua*
Hinc *Cataplasma è farina hordei, Ma*
Plantagine cum Aceto paratum, vel
Bubulum cum Aceto, vel Bolus
cum Aceto et Oleo mistus impon
sturtium etiam aquaticum tritum

rum dolorem sedat, ut Thomas Bartholinus discutit. Imprimis vero ipsa Animalcula (ut ait Paraus Lib. 21. Cap. 26. De Venenis) quæ plagam intulerunt trita impositæ emunctæ virulentiam extrahunt. Prodest & sulphur vivum salvia humana subactum; Item Ruta, Lac, Ficuum, loco affecto impositæ. Calor in toto Corpore. Curatur ut feb. Malig. Ardoynus Lib 8. De Venenis Cap. 11. Jubet ut Coriandrum cum saccharo exhibeatur, scribit enim punctura Apis, item & Vespæ esse Bezoar.

SECTION III

Of the Sting of Waſpes and their Antidotes.

VEſpa, a Waſp, a Creature no leſs commonly known then the other; but more noxious, their ſtink being accounted more poyſonous; And that the rather, becauſe it is thought, by ſome Naturaliſts, that this kind of Fly doth uſually dip its ſting in the venome of Aſpes and Adders if they find them Dead, whence the *Indians* learnt to dip their Darts and Arrowes in poyſon when they went to war.

But the worſt of the three, are *Hornets*, nine whereof are thought to be ſufficient to

kill an Horse; and therefore not [illegible] they be added hereunto.

The *Signes* and *Cures* are the same [illegible] the *Bee*, wherefore, for brevities sake, I [illegible] shun repetition.

DIVISION III.

Of Poyson belonging to SERPENTS.

SECTION I.

Of the Dragon and its Antidotes.

THirdly of SERPENTS the [illegible] likewise Divers poysonous; As [illegible] the *Dragon*, a Creature not much [illegible] our parts or Regions, nor in may other [illegible] of the world, & therefore not worth [illegible] ing much time about; Especially since [illegible] of the Learned will not admit it to be [illegible] ed among the number of poysons; yet [illegible] think otherwise, in regard it is a Serp[illegible] maintaining, it therefore, poysonous [illegible] then the rest, especially in hot Count[illegible] whence *Lucan* thus sings *Lib.* 9.

Vos quoq;, qui cunctis innoxia numina terris
Serpitis, aurato nitidi fulgore Draçones
Pestiferos ardens facit Africa.

ch as are bitten therewith, are usually Cured in the same manner as they who are bitten by other venemous Creatures, as Mad Doggs before treated of, &c.

SECTION II.

Of the Crocodile *and its Antidotes*

CRocodilus the *Crocodile* as we likewise term it, an Outlandish Creature also, and venemous (although some have conceived otherwise, and therefore have omitted to mention it among *Poysons*) for it fills such as are bitten by it, with intollerable pain, inflaming the place extreamly, and causing it to swel, as also several black pustules to arise, It causeth likewise Feavers, Cold Sweats, Lipothymia, and such like direful symptomes, and at length Death it self, if not timely prevented.

The Cure is after the same manner as you have heard already where we spake of the bite of *Mad Doggs*; Wherefore, for the Method, as also Medicaments, I shall, here, for brevities sake, thereunto refer thee.

SECTION III.

Of the Scorpion *and its Antidotes.*

Scorpio, a *Scorpion*, as we vulgarly pho-
nit; of which there are divers kinds, so
being ſmaller, ſome greater then other
ſome likewiſe are yellow, others bro
a third ſort reddiſh, a fourth green, a
aſh colour, a ſixth black, a ſeventh whi
Again, ſome have no wings, and oth
gain have wings, whence, perhaps,
part of *Æthiopia* was depopulated,
Pliny mentions, by theſe *winged Scor*
which fly about in flocks like ſo many
driving away the Inhabitants of ſuch
in which they pitch; The common c
uſually of them is a dark brown or
Colour. For other differencies conſul
thours, eſpecially *Ardoynus* and *Gre*
De Venenis. Our buſineſs, in this place,
rather to ſpeak of their venemous qua
then of their divers kinds. They hurt
prick or ſting in their tayles moſt com
and ſome think they have two ſtings
however, whether it be ſo or no, or
ther ſome only are thus furniſhed
this is moſt true, one they have, and

so venemous as it causes an extream pain, not only in the part stung, but also over all the Body, in flaming and swelling such as are any wise therewith struck, causing likewise an universall paleness, trembling, clammy, cold sweats, sometimes burning and extream hot, at other times so cold, that they think they are invironed with Ice; Like him in *Benivenius* his Family, recorded *Cap.* 56. *De Abditor.* as *Schenkius Lib.* 7. *De Venenis*, Fol. 964. And *Sennertus Pract. Med. Lib.* 6. *Part.* 8. *Cap.* 14. quote: Their hair stands an end, as *Pareus* notes *De Venenis*, *Lib.* 21. *Cap.* 25. *Amatus Lucitanus*; *Cent.* 6. *Curat.* 31. Tells us of a man who being stung in the finger by a *Scorpion*, was affected with an universall pain over all his Body, and prickings in his skin, as if all his skin were run thorow with Needles. Such also as are stung thereby, are usually molested with Bubo, and Impostumes in the groynes, and under the armes; are prone to vomit, have an hickope, their face is often drawn aside, their eyes run with water, and in the corners of their eyes is much purrulent fœtid matter, they foame at the mouth, and sometimes have many black spotts sprinkled in most parts of their Body; As him recorded by *Marcellus Donatus*, *Hist. Med. Mirabil.*

rabl. Lib. 1. *Cap.* 9. As *Schenkius Lon*
re hath it. The part affected or ſtung
is uſually red, emitting certain puſtu
form of warts, the whole Body (in ſo
is diſtempered and feaveriſh, and at l
deſtroyed if not timely prevented.

Theſe are the ſymptoms uſually atten
the *ſtinging of a Scorpion*; Yet many ti
they are hurtfull by entring into pe
Bodyes, as *Omnibonus Ferrarius*, *Lib.*
Art. Med. Infant. Cap. 9. Reports
Child that was grievouſly affected by a
pion that entred into its Body by
Mouth while it was a ſleepe, and in
the ſame day, notwithſtanding it was vo
ed up again. How this kind of Cre
ſhould get into the Body of an Infant b
Mouth, eſpecially, if (as ſome Natura
hold) they are much of the ſame mag
tude and ſhape with a pidgeons egg, I
not here diſpute, wherefore why this
Ferrarius mentions, may not be gener
in that Infants Body, as well as that wh
Hollerius records to be bred in an *Italia*
brain by the frequent ſmell of the *Herb*
Baziliske, whereby he was not only m
tormented with an invererate Head-ach f
a long time, but at length with Death
ſelf, I know not. *Geſner* hath like
ſuch

such a like instance of a certain young Wench in *France* that by often smelling to the same Hearb, fell into a most insufferable Head-ach, and menrable; At length dying, and opening her Head, there was found certain Scorpions in her Brain.

Ambrosius Parœus, De Venenis, Lib. 21. *Cap.* 25. Affirmes they are more or lesse deadly, according to the Countryes they inhabit. *Sennertus, Pract. Med. Lib.* 6. *Part.* 8. *Cap.* 14. Sayes that in temperate Regions, and especially in cold, they are lesse venemous, and that in *Italy* they are very dangerous, Yet *Penzettus* in *Lib. De Venenis*, will have those in *Italy* to be lesse pernitious then those in *France*: So doth *Pliny* likewise attest, that they in *Italy* are very harmlesse, and in some parts of *Egypt*, and other places. Likewise about the *Alps* as *Scaliger* in subtilit. *Cardani*, exercit. 198. 5. Contends.

In Curatione Danda opera (ut supra dictum) ne venenum in Corpus penetret, sed à vulnere extrahatur, & ut Cor à veneno muniatur. Ideo membrum, si fieri potest, supra punctura Arctè Ligandum, vel cucurbitulæ parti imponendæ, aut saltim medicament. Adstringent. applicand. Aut alio modo ante præscript. *Vel*, quod Certissimum remedium

remedium est (ut Docet *Pareus*, Semmer & alii Autores) & multiplici experien comprobatum, *ipse Scorpius vivus capiat contritus imponendus*, aut vulnus *Oleo Scorpionis illinendum*: omne enim simile attrahit ad se sibi simile. Unde videamus etiam a aliis venenis venena extrahi; ut Bubonibus & Carbunculis pestilentibus, ad venenum trahendum *bufones sicci* imponuntur. *Ætius*, *Pareus*, & nonnulli *Cochleam hortalem* præcipuè cum testa tritam, & plagæ imposi tam, confestim Dolorem sedare Laudantur etiam, *Calamintha Aqua* Lumbrici, Allium. Item *Ætius*, *Tetra* *Serm.* 1. *Cap.* 19. Hoc mirabile pharmac nominat ℞. *Rutæ sylvestris* ℥j. *in Aceto tri Cera*, tantundem; *& resinæ Pini quadra* liquefact. *& affuso oleo*, q. s. *imponat*. L datur & *Herba Scorpioides* si eodem mod sit mist. & imponat. *Dioscorides*, Lib. 6. C 44. scribit *Lac ficulneum* in vulnus instill tum percussis præsenti auxilio esse. *Vel E rad. Bryoniæ* coct. *Rutæ trit Sem. Urticæ*, q. s. *cum pauco sulphure & Ol. Veteri*. Cataplasma, plagæ imponend. Antequam Topica reiterentur, id quod sæpius fieri debet, abluatur locus affectus aqua, in qua *Ruta syvestris*, *Sulphur*, *lauri folia*, & alia supra enumerata cocta sint. *Daniel Sennertus*

vult.

vulc, Dum hæc ita vulneri applicantur, ſtatim ſimul Alexipharmaca, & quæ veneno huic adverſantur, exhibenda ſunt; ut *Salvia*, *Scordium*, *Abſynthium*, *Agrimonia*, *Taraxacum*, *Serpillum*, *Ocymum*, *Elaphobóſcum*, *Verbenaca recta*, *Gentiana*, *Ariſtolochia*, *Bacæ Lauri*, *Sem. Paſtinacæ ſylveſtris*, *Iriſolij*, *Ocymi*, *Fæniculi*, *Raphani*, quæ vel in ſubſtantia, vel in Decocto exhibeantur. *Ætius*, loco citato, Antidotum ſequentem pluriſum ad Scorpionis ictum conducere, eaque ipſum uſum & ſervatum fuiſſe ſcribit; ut annotat idem *Sennertus*. ℞. *Caſtorei*, *ſuccꝰ Cyrenaici*, *Piperis*. *An.* ℥ſs. *Cocti ſpicinardi*, *Croci*, *ſuccꝰ Centaurii*, *An.* ʒij. *Melli Deſpumati*, q. ſ. Miſce; Datur nucis pontic æ magnitudine. *Vel* ℞. *Aſæ fœtidæ*, *Rad. Gentianæ*, *An.* ℥ſs. *Ariſtolochiæ longæ*, *Rotundæ*, An. ʒij. *Sem. Rutæ*, ʒj. *Caſtorei*, ℥ſs. *cum Melle Deſpumato* Fiat Electuarium. Doſis à ʒj. Ad ʒij. *cum vino* vel *Anethi* decocto.

SECTION

SECTION IV.

Of the Baziliske.

Baziliscus, A Creature which we [illegible] monly know by the name of *Ba[illegible]* mentioned by *Galen*, *Avicenna*, *Ætius*, *Dioscorides*, *Paulus Æginetus*, *Pliny*, and an infinite many of our Neotericks.

Some Question whether there were any such Creature in the World; Others on the other side, affirm it. And not so, but that there are two sorts of them. The one proceeding from the Egg of an old *House-Cocke* (as they say) and therefore terme a *Cockatrice*. The other is a kind of Serpent, which comes within the verge of our Discourse at this time. And this latter *Galen* mentioneth in his book *De Theriaca ad* Pisonem, *Fol.* 1273. As *Leonicus* his *Epitomie of Galen* Delivers it in these words, *Baziliscus belua subflava, & [illegible] frontis apice munita, &c.* Affirming moreover, that the very noyse of his hissing, or raies of his sight is of sufficient force to kill a man outright: And that no Creature can touch him and live. Nay *Pliny* goes on further, not only attesting such a Creature

to be in the World; but also that he is so pernitious, that he destroyes and kills even Vegetables, as Shrubs, Hearbs, and Trees, not by his touch alone, but likewise by his very breath, or steame of his Body: *Nat. Hist. Lib.* 8. *Cap.* 21. whence, in the province of *Syrene*, where it is thought by some, they are produced, by the Barrennesse of the soile, and deadnes of the Trees, Bushes, and Grass, Men know themselves to be near their Dens. *Avicenna* likewise mentioneth this Creature and Describes it, adding, that if Birds fly but over him within the verge of its steeme, they immediately fall down Dead. *Grevinus*, affirmeth the same *Lib.* 1. *De Venenis*, *Cap.* 18. So doth *Nicander*, and *Ætius*, insomuch that all Creatures, Serpents and all, that are likewise venemous shun him as most obnoxious & deadly, so that, by some, he is termed, *The King of Serpents*; in regard he overcomes them all, and ‖ slayes them with his very touch although he be dead. Whence the people of *Pergamus* in *Grece* (as *Solinus* records, and, from him, divers other Authours) gave a large sum of moneys for the dead Carkass of one, to hang up in the Temple of *Apollo* to drive away Spiders, Birds, and other Creatures from polluting that sacred place.

‖ *Est enim Basiliscus omnium Serpentum venenatissimus, unde prouul dubitetur nemen accepit.*

Erasistratus

Erasistratus also acknowledgeth
Creature to be *in rerum natura*, w
affirmes the part affected, or bitte
turn of a yellowish and golden
Paræus is of the same belief undertak
if he had seen one) to describe it
manner, *He is of the length of twelve*
with a white spot in his Head resem
Crown. *Sennertus* in like manner
swaded there is such vermine in the
and the reason he gives, is, becaus
described by so many Authours.

* *Cetera-rum dari Basiliscum Serpentem negari non potest, cum à tot. Auctoribus describatur.*

On the Contrary Opinion, not
standing are some others; which
instant, I shall not spend time nor
to insert; only shew you *Cardans* re
against it, deriding all that hath been al
said, and accounting them no better t
many Fictions. *Lib.* 1. *De Venenis*, C
And he gives these grounds for his alle

1. That *Galen* confesseth in *Li.* 1. *D*
Med facultat. Cap. 1. That he nev
any such Creature, nor any Man el
could ever assure him he had see
neither did he ever hear of any such

2. He sayes it doth not stand with tr
reason, that Nature should produce so
ous, so destructfull a Creature, that m
vour and consume all others.

3. If it be true that with the very sight or sound of its voice, it kills, what man is there can bring news of either its description, or that, indeed, there is any such thing. 4. *Rhasis* that scrutinous searcher into natures mysteries, who, notwithstanding he lived in *Africa* (where it is reported these Creatures are breed) yet never makes the least mention of them.

But I shall not presume to decide the Controversie; All that I shall say, is, that these reasons may seem to be rationall; And on the other side, that many, nay most writers take most (I will not say all) things upon trust, not the least inquiring into the verity thereof. Whence we have such voluminous works, when a little said with truth, is much more to be preferred.

I shall therfore add only this, that if there be no such Creature, or if there be, according to those places in the Holy Writ, *Isa.* 11. 8. & Cap. 14. 29. & Cap. 59 verse 5 *Jer.* 8. 17. we, in these parts, shall never be troubled with the danger or cure of it. And if there is such a thing *Erasistratus* and *Dioscorides* (who consenteth with *Cardan.*) affirm it not so pernitious as they report, since they have prescribed a remedy for it: As, R. *Castorei*, ʒj. *cum vino, vel papaveris*

liquors, & exhibeatur. Or, on the [illegible] side, if it be true, that there are such C[illegible] tures, and so pernitious; Then, with [illegible] I may well conclude it in vain to [illegible] scribe, or think of any Cure against the [illegible] son of the *Basilisk*, since it kills so sudd[illegible] by and effectually: and that by the very [illegible] breath, or noyse thereof alone.

SECTION V.

Of the Salamander, *and its Antidote.*

Salamandra, or, as we commonly [illegible] phrase it, the *Salamander*, describ[illegible] *Pliny* in his *Nat. Hist. Lib.* 29 *Cap.* 4. *Isidorus, Lib.* 10. *Cap.* 47. To be [illegible] Creature, like unto *An Ewt*, *Gesn[illegible]* *Ulisses Aldrovandus*, and others, say [illegible] like a *Lizard*, but every way a little [illegible] having its belly white, its back and [illegible] parts of the body, black and yellow, [illegible] and glistering.

Touching that fond conceit which [illegible] have, that it will live in the fire and re[illegible] no prejudice; It being condemned [illegible]

‖ See Sect 1. Subsect. 3. Memb. 3.

3 This relates to a Book in Manuscript, which though it was intended first for the press, yet this [illegible] hath broke out first.

where, I shall not spend time, in this place, to make any repetition thereof.

However, it is a Creature reputed no less poysonous then the reſt, not only by its bite, but, as *Pliny*, *Nicander*, *Parens*, and others maintain, by a secret property infects even the very fruit of such trees as it climes, so that if any chance to eat thereof it proves unto them Mortall; *Sennertus* therefore (who from those Authours likewise affirmeth the same) accounts it no wise less pernitious or destructiull then *the Aconite*, before mentioned. It is attested also, by some, that it poysoneth all Hearbs and other things over which it chanceth to creepe: And *Parens*, the which *Sennertus* seemes to confirm, with many more, writes, that it is no strange matter for whole families to be destroyed by drinking (or eating the meat which hath been Dreit with) the water of such a well or spring in which they have usually fallen.

Such as are hereby affected, or rather infected, if Death do not immediately seize upon them, are usually molested with unusuall Inflammations over the whole body, naturall heat by Degrees decayeth, and is at length extinguished, especially in the member or part affected, and thence it becomes

black, putrefies and emitteth a corr
tid, purrulent matter. *Etius* sayes,
there appear many white spots over
Body, then red, and afterwards black,
trefying the parts so that at length they
away by peice-meale (as we say) The
generally over the whole Man, is m
fall off, especially if the poyson continue
in the Body, the speech impedited, the
tiocination, phansie, and all the senses
fuscated, the whole frame, and Constit
subverted, and, at last, by Death confou
and destroyed.

In Curatione, animadvertendum,
lamandræ venenum ore sumptum fu
tum vomitus aqua calida, & oleo,
medicamentis hactenus propositis,
candus, *Vel,* Si demorso insertum,
locus quamprimum scarificandus,
numq; vel *cucurbitalis,* vel aliis mo
ciendum, aut vulneri cataplasma
Sapis, Ruta, sale & melle Confectum
imponendum. In utroq; Casu Alexi
mica necessaria sunt, ac propterea *Mi*
datum exhibendum, & *Theriaca, In*
cie ad *Salamandræ* morsum *Paræus,* Lib.
Venenis, *Cap.*20. Laudat a *Dioscoride*
6 *Cap.*4. quæ Confirmat *Sennert.* *Ex*
pini, aut *Galbanum* ex melle tinctum
Item

rem *grana pin. folia cupressi, & seu urticæ in vino*, Decoctum, exhibeatur. Præterea Commendat *Sennert.* Electuarium sequent. ut, Rx. *Bacc. lauri, Juniperi, Assæ fœtidæ, Piperis nigri, An.* ʒij. *Castorei, fol. Rutæ, Radic. Pyrethri, An* ʒj. *Cum melle spumato.* Dosis, ʒj ad ʒij. Cum haustu vini veteris exhibendum. *Æger in Cibo* sæpe sumat nucleos pini, cibiq; alii condiantur cinamomo, Cariophylis, &c. *Potus* sit vinum vetus, vel lac vaccinum calidum.

SECTION VI.

Of the Viper *and its Antidotes.*

Vipera, a † Viper or Adder, as some call it, a Creature no lesse noxious and poysonous then any of the former by biting; for in their Mouths (as our Naturalists unanimously agree) they contain their poyson in certain small bladders between their teeth, so that when they bite, the force thereof causing an eruption of those bladders

† *A reliquis Serpentibus duobus differt; Primum est, quod cæ reliqui serpentes ova pariant, Viperæ vivum fœtum excludunt, non quod & nonnulli ex Aristotele, lib. 5. De Hist. Animal. Cap. ult. Male intellecto existimant, ventre matris perforato nascatur, cum solum membranis, quibus involvitur, corrosis prodeat. Alterum est, quod Aristoteles, lib. 8. Hist. Animal. Cap. 15. Scribit; Cæteri serpentes Hyeme in terra Vipera in saxis latet.*

ders, the poyson is thereby conveyed
the wound or part bitten. The fe
per is reputed the more dangerous
two, having more large tusks then the
and so makes the larger wound; Wh
some Authours from *Nicander*, and
have presumed to affirm the male to
but two tusks, and the female four; B
more rationall agree with *Angelus*
Abbatius that scrutinous searcher into
Nature of that Creature, that both male
female have four tusks, only the fe
are more firm, long and strong then
males: They may therefore know wh
the part affected was bitten by a male o
male *Viper* by the largeness of the wo
but not by the number of the orifice
by the teeth; For the smallness of the
tusks causing the wound to be more ob
occasioned some to affirm they had b
ly two tusks. However, if it were so,
were enough to do much mischief;
such as are therewith bitten, are (as the
Learned & Authentick Authours concl
molested with intollerable paines
prickings over all their Body, as also a
versall swelling, but first in the part affe
out of which, when the wound is green
newly made, issueth pure blood, then a
ruleni

sent filthy matter, and certain blisters arise about the part, as if it had been burnt, which argues this Poyson to be hot, not cold as some have endeavoured to maintain, because this Creature is actually cold, which argument, if it might be admitted, might as well serve to prove Mercurius Sublimatus, Antimony, and other Mineralls and poysons Cold, which to affirm, were ridiculous, when all rationall Men know they are potentially Hot many of them, although actually, and to the touch they seem to be otherwise. All the parts are generally, especially the Liver, inflamed, and dryed, whence they are unsatisfiably desirous to drink. Some think the whole Body becomes yellow or of a pale colour, *Celius Aurelianus, Antiq. Lect. Lib. 6. Cap.* 13. layes of a Leek like green, and gives instance of a Courtier to affected by the bite of a *Viper*. *Sennertus, Pract. Med. Lib.* 6. *Part.* 8. *Cap.* 13. layes, according to the disposition of the poyson it is sometimes redd, sometiey, pale, sometimes, purpleish, sometimes, black, &c. Adding withall, that sometimes there appears certain black pustules in the member bitten. *Brasavola Com. ad Aph.* 62. *Lib.* 4. *Hippocratis*. Affirmes he saw one that was (hereupon) speckled all

over his Body with black, and blew
Moreover, the patient bitten by this
ture, is usually molested with intolle
paines, and gripings in the bowells, fre
vomitings of Choler, the stomach is af
with Hickops, the Head with vertigino
unusuall paines, the nose with erupt
blood; the bladder and ureters with
pressions and obstructions, so that
but little emission of urine; The Lung
difficulty of breathing; The Hear
faintings and swoundings; The whole
(in a word) with a burning feaver,
lings and cold sweats; And lastly
timely prevented) with Death it self.
cially if the patient bleed at nose, his
grow cold, his nailes pale, his lips gr
if he tremble over all his Body, be
sted with sownding fits; If the wo
large, in summer time, and in an hot
try (for it is thought they are more po
ous in such places then in others) or
when the *Viper* was inraged or angry.
You may assuredly conclude Death to
hand, and that the patient will not
long; sometimes within seven hours
after; they seldom linger out to the
day; Nay, the same *Brasavola, in loco all
gato*, tells us he saw one that dyed by the

bite

of a *Viper* within three hours after. And *Ambrosius Parœus*, *Lib.* 21. *De Venenis*, *Cap.* 16. records out of *Matthiolus* a remarkable story of a Country man, who as he was mowing a meadow by chance, cut an *Adder* in two with his sythe, which perceiving, and thinking it to be slain, took up that end on which was the head in his hand, fearing nothing, but the enraged Creature turning about its head, bit him by the finger, the which, he immediately clapt into his Mouth (as the unadvised Custom of Men is to do, if ought hurt them) and sucking out the blood, immediately, fell down dead. Such an other story is to be found in *Amatus Lucitanus*, which *Gesner* of Serpents, *Schenckius* of poysons, and others record. A certain boy seeing a *Viper* or *Adder* in the fields, boasted to his Companions, he could take it up in his hand, and receive no hurt, but they not believing of it, or telling him he durst not, the Lad rather then be thought to speak more then he would do, put forth his hand to take up the *Viper*, but the venemous Creature, extending its neck, bit him by the finger very sorely, the which (as you heard before of the Country fellow) he presently put into his Mouth to suck out the blood, and thereby bought his rashness

and

and folly at a dear rate, for not long
he changed this miserable life for
there being no medecine, as my Au
adds, that could do him any good:
he had not put his finger into his mou
might have been recovered.

In Curatione, quod de aliorum An
lium venenorum morsu dictum, fa
faciendum. Tamen hoc venenum ut
peculiar. Antidiodt. habet. *Ardeyn*
Venenis, Lib. 6. Cap. 1. Veneni *Vip*
Bezoar *Costam* esse scribit, a 3ß. ad 3j
vino Absynthite, vel Decoctionis Ab
exhibitum. Laudantur & *Scilla* sub
bus cocta, *Alliis*, *Porris*q; tritis &
Hordei farina cum Aceto, *Melle* &
Caprino sebacea, impositaq; catapl
instar. Quibusdam ex *Dioscorid. Lib*
47. exhibent *Coaguli Leporin.* obol. ij
numq; frequenter bibendam mandant.
Gesner. Hist. Serpent. Lib. 5. *De Vip*
relatione *Gerardi Banman*, quoq; af
Puella quædam cum carnem, cui
Vipera *exemptum erat, fortè gustasset*
pisthotonum aliasq; gravissima symp
incidit; Sed mox vinum copiose ei prop
est, & liberata puella. Nonnulli fac
emplo lavisse & foviisse plagam *Aceto*
& paneo Melle. Utilis est *& radix*

Gentiana, Bryoniæ, Aristolochiæ Rotundæ, [illegible] & Terræ sigillatæ ter non Radicis tormentillæ quorum quodlibet vel seorsim, vel [illegible]ta simul mixta dantur ʒj. cum vini veteris, [illegible]cestoreus De Contagiosis Morb. Libro Capite 2. Sic de Radice Tormentillæ [illegible]at. Constat Rusticos quosdam dum forte fa[illegible]arent herbas demorsos fuisse à Vipera, ac re[illegible]ventes inflatos, appasita acetosa Tormentillæ vo[illegible]ua herba supra locum, statim liberatos fu[illegible]sse. Cui si aliquid Rutæ addatur, efficacius medicamentum evadit. Galenus Lib. 2. De Antidot. Cap. 14. Ad Viperæ morsus, hæc præscripta tradit, Rx. Sagapeni, Piperis, Hi[illegible]eris, Crocei, Opopanicis, An. Part. j. Galbani, Sulphuris vivi, An. Part. ij. Arida pulverisetur, liquoris in Aceto solvantur, & viridis injiciantur, F. Emplastrum. Vel Rx. Centaurij, Aristolochiæ, Rad. Puced. An. Par. Pondus; Pulverisentur, et Aceto ac Galbano excipiantur. Vel Rx. Sagapeni, Asæ fœtidæ, Piperis, Opopanicis, An. ʒij. Galbani, Sulphuris vivi, An. ʒj. Gummi Aceto Dissolvantur, atq; iis reliqua pulverisata inspergantur: F. Emplastrum. Item Galenus, De Locis Affectis, Lib. 3. Cap. 7. Scribit se vidisse Rusticum, Cujus totum digitum Vipera momorderat, qui falce, quod tum forte habebat, ab ultimo articulo ictam partem resecans

cans

cans deinde inducta, ejectatis pharm
cicatrice nullo sumpto medicamine
est. Inter Composita *Parens* Loco C
to, valde laudat *Theriacam Antiq*
Aquæ Vitæ Dissolutam, vel, *Methr*
ubi sic scribit. *Cum Rex Carolus nonus*
pestuli esset, *ac in* Pargij *Pharmacop*
cina Viperam *unam tractarem*, ip
tremum indicem, qua inter unguem
nemq; hiat, morsu mihi prehendit, nu
tim subortus est acer dolor tum parti
sissimo sensu præditæ veneni efferve
è vestigio digitum supra vulnus
constrinxi, ne sanguinem, venenum
latius in corpus diffunderet exp
Theriacam *Antiquam in Aqua Vitæ*
vi, ex qua intinctum imbutumq; bo
vulneri impositi, atq; intra paucos dies
uno remedio planè convalui: Licet
Mitheridatio *loco* Theriacæ. *Item*
Interna exhibentur ab *Autoribus*
quæ inter composita primas obtinet, ℥
ij. pondere, *cum vini generosi*, ℥iiij. C
cedit, *Mithridatium*; ut Docet
Vel. ℞. *Radic. Aristoloch. Rotund.*
Lauri, Cassiæ lignea, Piperis, Aa. ℥ij
rei, ℥j. *Anis.* ℥ß. *folior. Rutæ sylvestris*, ℥
Pulverisentur omnia, & cum *Melle de*
to redigantur, in formam Electuarij. Do

3 a

Adij. cum hausta vini. Mathiolus in ... super Proem. Lib. 6. Dioscoridis, ... doro quadam, quam ibi describit, aquam ... at, cujus tantas vires esse prædicat, ut ea ... solum à demorsu Viperis, quod duabus ... historiis probat, sed etiam à quocunq; Animali veneno ictos sanare; Imò in tanto mortis discrimine constitutos, ut visum, vocem, et aliquos sensus amiserint, ingenti Astantium admiratione, à longo veluti somno excitare, à morte ad vitam revocare possit. Dosis illius Aquæ sunt ʒiij. vel per se, vel cum ... alicujus distillatæ Cordialis, vel vini ... rati pari quantitati.

SECTION VII.

Of the Dryinus *and its Antidotes.*

7. *Dryinus*, is a most hurtfull and venemous Serpent or Worm, bred as some think at the root of an Oak: So pernitious that, as *Galen*, *Lib. De Theriaca, ad Pisonem* contends, if any chance at unawares to tread upon it, it excoriateth the soale of the foot, and causeth the legg to swell, nay and hurts the hand no less that toucheth it; the which *Sennertus* confirmes, *Pract. Med. Lib.* 6. *Part.* 8. *Cap.* 11. Adding that it offends

sends also by biting, nay and so d
that Men are killed thereby, Likew
the very favour thereof is of sufficient
er to deprive Men of their sense
common signes of such as are poyso
the biting of this Creature are these;
usually ulseth (as the Learned have
out of the wound a kind of black,
purrulent blood, after which the p
member affected swells exceedingly,
about the wound ariseth certain blac
stules, grievous payns accompany
macerates the whole Man, the sk
rally, Dry, rough and hard. The
is molested with vomitings, and hick
that which is cast up, is, for the mo
Choller or Blood; Extream thirst, li
tormenteth the party, and intollerable
and gripings in the bowells; All the
rall actions are so impedited, and de
that there is no emission of either
the feces of the belly; Neither are th
talls lesse affected, for they can
breath nor speak without great di
and the Heart is subject to swoun
faintings: and the Animall facult
are so confounded and molested, that
followes not only a depravation
of sight, but likewise Frensies, Dozes,

...ion, and madness. In a word the whole ... Body and Soul, with all its ... ...getall, Vitall, and Animall, ...y destroyed, so that the whole ... ...comes odious, and the very exhalations ... breathings through the pores extream ...offensive. And lastly, if not timously ...revented, brings Death and utter Destruction.

Curatio Patetur ex iis, quæ supra *De Viperæ* morsu dicuntur. *In specie tamen* ad *Scytalæ* morsum commendamus *Origanum*, ... Docet *Serapio*, *Item trifolium & malvam, vel earum succus*; *Radix item Aristolochiæ, quæ vulgatior est, quatuor concisæ, et cum vino generoso sumptæ. Eadem quoq; Contusæ et cum Melle mistæ, extra, plagæ imponantur.* Dolorem leniunt etiam *ilicis radices tusæ et applicatæ.*

SECTION VIII.

Of the Serpent Stellio *and its Antidotes.*

Stellio, is a kind of *Lizzard*; which, because it hath certain spots upon its back like stars, it hath its name *Stellio*, a *Stella* a Star. *De Stellione*, Ita scribit *Valerius*, in libro *De Theriaca ad Pisonem*; *Stellio vir-*

sus

sus a Serpentibus, substringis [illegible]
mis. It is likewise, very pe[illegible]
Mankind, as well by biting them, [illegible]
being eaten by them, or the water, [illegible]
or other liquor in which they are by [illegible]
drowned. For either of these wayes it [illegible]
eth in Man, no less, but the very [illegible]
symptomes, as you have heard before [illegible]
Cantharides; Wherefore, for brevities [illegible]
I shall not here make the least Repet[illegible]

Et in Curatione, sive venenum S[illegible]
haustum, & ore sumptum, sive morsu C[illegible]
municatum fuerit, Alexipharmaca [illegible]
modo negligenda, *sed ea, quæ contra Serpentum morsus hactenus proposita sunt, adhibenda.*

SECTION IX.

Of the Aspe and its Antidotes.

ASpis, an *Aspe*, a Creature so poysonous that *Nicander* affirmes it to be the most venemous of all other Serpents, which perhaps it is *Sennertus* when he treats of the *Poysons of Serpents*, begins with the *Aspe*. But however, whether compared with the rest it be the worst or no, this is most certain, it is a Deadly Poyson;

Mosts

Deut. 32. 33. Terms in a Great Fever.

For, if it chance to fall upon any member of a Man or Woman (although they were not bitten) it becomes thereby immediately inflamed, red and angry, molests the whole Man, and causeth Death it self if not timely prevented; nay and all the symptomes that follow upon their bite, though not altogether so forceable. As, their heads that are herewith bitten, are, for the most part, heavy, and dull, their foreheads molested with convulsive twitchings, their Eyes and sight is obfuscated and darkned; their ey-lids and cheeks tremble, they are sleepy and drowsie, subject to stupors and soporificall distempers: Their whole senses are perverted and confused; their face is generally pale; often yanne and reach; Their whole Body is possessed with frigidity and chilness, and at length slain by the King of fears, if not immediately prevented. So dangerous, so cruell, so deadly is this poyson of the *Aspe*, that many think it is incurable; *Parens* and others, think one wounded herewith can continue with life but the third part of a Day; But this, *Sennertus*, and the Learned, say is various according to the nature and difference of the kind of *Aspe*: for *Galen* Libro Citato

Ad Piſonem, ſpeaks of three ſorts
the one he calls *Hæmaleaurus*; the
Terreſtris; the third, *Pryas*:
which kills ſo ſuddainly and effectually,
it is thought to be incurable. The
in three or four hours time: The
little more ſlowly. The truth is, the
mild, is ſufficiently malignant and
and that the rather, becauſe its wound
ſmall, that it is hardly Diſcernable.
ſome write no bigger then the eye
needle; inſinuatingly hurting and
ing the lives of ſuch as they wound
hardly ſeem to make any impreſſion
breach upon the Body; As back-
ſlandering, and flattering people do
Neighbours: whence the Apoſtle Saint
alluding to the nature of this Creature
Rom. 3. And ſpeaking of the
to ſtrike at ſuch malicious tale-bearers
ſlanderers, *Verſe* 13. Where he ſayes
Throat is an open Sepulchre,
Tongues they have uſed deceit, the
Aſpes *is under their Lipps*. The
is made by theſe Creatures, doth
ly grow angry and inflamed, but
ſwell, little blood iſſueth out of
that of Colour black. It affecteth
alſo with paines, The ſpeech and

preſently

...suddenly loſt, the whole Man immediately ...quiſheth, a cold ſweat poſſeſſeth all the ...ties, palpitation of the heart, and Death ...ſelf, as hath been ſaid, in a very few hours, ...that good man was in every particular ...an, recorded by *Schenkius Lib. 7. De Ve...nis, Fol.* 962. And ſo within four hours Dyed.

Curatio in genere, petatur ex iis, quæ ...ra De *Viperæ* morſu Dicebantur. In ipſo tamen commendatur *Theriaca, vel Mithridatium in vino vel Aceto diſſolut ad vulu. Mlound.* Item pars *Aſpidis* ſputo infecta *urina puerorum impubium, vel ſpiritu vini*, ...a quo *Theriaca diſſoluta ſit, frequenter ad...randa.* Vel. Rx. *Folia thapſi barbati Caryophillata, Lauroi rubri, pars pondere, quæ in Aceto acerrimo & ſani hominis urina bullant, & parti læſæ foveatur.*

Quanquam ſi ab ictu multum tempus jam ...ſe remedio exactum ſit, omnino ſanus, ...vertius eſſe, ſi æger *ejus decoctis* ℥iij. je...no duabus ante paſtum horis hauriat. *Alypius*, ut ſcribat *Sennertus* in frequenti uſu contra venenum hoc habent, *Aceti vini ...poſſe ſumptum.* Utilis eſt & *Gentiana* ac *Caſtoreum cum vino vel Aceto propinata*, ...tem *Celſus* De remed. Lib. 5. Cap. De *Aſpidis* ictu. Valdè laudat *Acetum*, ubi ſcribit;

Puer cum ab Aspide ictus esset, &
ipsum vulnus, partim ob immodicos
siti premeretur, ac locis siccis alium
rem non reperiret, Acetum *quod forte*
habebat ebibit, *& liberatus est. Cre*
niam id, quamvis refrigerandi vim
tamen habet etiam dissipandi. Qu
Terra respersa eo sumet. Eadem erg
risimile est spissescentem quoque in
rem hominis ab eo discuti, & sic da
tem. Idem sentit *Hyronimus Mer*
ut patet *in Lib.* 2. *De Venenis, Cap.*
verbis; *Marcus Varro dum* 83.
num ageret, scripsit, urinam
Aspide *potam singularissimum esse*
Adversus venena Aspidis. *Sed ill*
mum est Ægyptiorum inventum et e
tum Acetum, *quo copiosius potetur*
hoc in genere venens. Et narrat *Pl*
23. Cap De Aceto, *fuisse quendam*
de *commorsum vas* Aceto *plenum*
quod quamprimum deposuisset, sta
ebat, illico omnis dolor & malum es
intelligi possit Acetum *esse singulare*
num adversus hoc venenum. Vel,
Sennerto, R. *Radic. Aristoloch. Rot*
tiana, Ana 3j. *folior. Ruta, Pug.* 3j.
Cassia Lign. Ana 3j *Sem. Anis, Cor*
tic, Ana 3j. *ss.* F. Pulvis. *Dosis a* 9j.

...vipera, vel Aconiti Veneni Aspidis ... esse, scribit Aristoteles Lib. 8. De Venenis, Cap. 4.

SECTION X.

Of the Serpent Natrix and its Accidents.

NAtrix is likewise a most pernitious and destructive Serpent, for the most part and commonly called by Authours Hydras; yet many name it according to the place and time of its appearance, As, if it be found upon the earth in the Summer or Autumn, 'tis called *Chersydros*, in the Winter or Spring, in the water, *Amphibium*: of which, the former, is much more poysonous and dangerous then the latter: or, more plainly, when it is found upon the earth it is reputed more venemous then when it is found in the water. For *Chersydri*, or such as are found in the earth, are recorded, by Severall, from *Apollodorus*, to be of force sufficient to kill any Man that toucheth them even when they are dead. The symptomes that usually follow upon the bite of these Creatures is much the same which you have before heard of the *Viper*, only they kill more suddainly or as soon, within three

hours (and *Aradynus* Contends. It is likewise the same with that of the ... wherefore to avoid Tautology I ... ther refer thee.

SECTION XI.

Of the Serpents Amphysbæna *and* Scytale *with their Antidotes.*

Amphysbæna & Scytale. These ... pents so called by the Learned ... because they are so like one the other ... therefore *Authours* have joyned them ... ther, I shall not here, at this time, ... asunder: especially since they are, ... alike hurtfull. Herein only they ... *Amphysbæna* moves both forward and ... ward (whence by some) it is thought ... its name; But *Scytale* moveth only ... and is something thicker then the ... *bæna*. It is reported also of this latter, ... if a Woman with-Child do but ... she shall miscarry or be in great danger ... Child-bed. Such as are bitten by ... these kinds of *Serpents*, are molested, ... part affected, with grievous and intol... like paines, inflammations, redness, ... lings, and sometimes impostumes; ...

and there followes all those horrid fluxes and symptomes which you have read before where we spake of the Viper, which, because the Cure is likewise the same, I shall not here again reiterate, but, for brevities sake, refer thee thereunto.

SECTION XII.

Of the Hæmorrhous *and its Antidotes.*

HÆmorrhous or *Hamorhus*, as *Galen* hath it, in Lib. *De Theriaca, ad Pisonem*, calling it to be so pernitious and such an enemy unto Mankind that whosoever is bitten thereby, bleeds not only by the mouth, but also by the Mouth, Nose, and all other evacuations of the Body; whence it is thought by most it had its name. *Paulus*, *Sennertus*, and others say it causeth the member to grow black, by extinguishing naturall heat, and to swell; then followes a paine of the stomach, and difficulty of breathing; Depraving of the voice, hindring the passage of the urine; Hurts the memory; putrifies the gumms, and causeth the teeth to fall out of the Jawes; and at length poureth out the Soul, that Death it self ensues. Moreover, according to

those Verses in *Lucan* and *Lucretius* recorded by *Gesner*, *Schenkius*, and *Sennertus*, blood doth not only issue as *Galen* out of the Mouth and Nose, but out of the Eye, also, Ears, and every other pore and hole in the Body; nay from the Gummes, rootes of the Nailes, and sometimes from old wounds, &c.

Impressit dentes Hæmorrhois *Asp*
Tullo,
Magnanimo inveni, miratoriq; Cu
Utq; solet pariter totis se effundere fo
Corycij pressura Croci: sic omnia m
Emisere simul rutilum pro sanguine v
Sanguis erant lachrymæ, quæcunq;
ramina novit.
Humor, ab ijs largus manat, cruor
redundant,
Et patulæ nares, sudor rubet: omnia p
Membra fluunt venis: totum est pro
nere Corpus.

Of the same accident *Gorgius Pisi*
thus sings,

Impressit dentes Hæmorrhois *Asp*
Tullo,
Magnanimo, fluxu sanguinis, et periit.

Ou

ver and above all which, there follows
omitings, *Diarrhœa*, and deadly Convul-
ons.

Curatio ut Docet *Paræus* primo quidem
membrum læsum, si absque vita dispendio
fieri potest, *abscindendum*; Aut si id fie-
ri non liceat, *Cucurbitula scarificata*
adhibenda, vel *Cauteria* illudi pars adurenda.
Postea etiam *medicamenta venenum*
ex alto evocantia, applicentur. *Deinde* im-
ponet *Cataplasma ex foliis vitis cocta tritis*
cum Melle, & *foliis portulacæ cum polenta*.
Vel è *porro*, *ruta* & *ruta cocta* & *contu-*
sa, *addita farinæ hordei et Albuminis Ovi*,
fiat Cataplasma parti demorbæ imponen-
dum. Laudantur & medicamenta sangui-
nis impetum sistendi vim habentia, qualia
sunt *Tormentilla*, *Bursa Pastoris*, *Persicaria*,
Plantago, *Bolus Armenus*, *Lapis Hæmati-*
tes, *Terra sigillata*, quibus, tempore all-
quid *Theriacæ* adjicere utile est. *Commen-*
datur & *præterea*, *Allium* et *Theriaca* præ-
sertim recens; Item & *uvæ passæ*, *ac ruber*
fructus.

SECTION

SECTION XIII.

Of the Serpent Seps, and its Antidote.

SEpedon, or Serpent *Seps*, so called *Paræus* and the most rationall agree cause it immediately putrefies the biteth: so violent and noxious is its Nay *Sennertus* affirmes, that most think it to be the Deadliest venome putrefying any member of a Man, that but touch it; And kills within three Dayes, as common experience However all agree, that it causeth bite, extream pain in the part affected *Fanius*, and, from him *Sennertus*, *Gretzius*, *Ardoynus*, and the rest, that when the wound is green, or made, there issueth forth pure blood afterwards, most filthy, corrupt, matter, exceeding fœtid. The part ed and putrefied becomes white, and in a short time the whole Body, so fying aloug as it goes, that it consumes very skin, and flesh, causing the hair to off by peice-meal, resolveth the spirits, destroyes life, if not timely prevented.

The

The Method for Cure, both in generall and particular, is the same which hath been shewed of the *Viper*.

SECTION XIV.

Of the Serpent Cerastes *and its Antidotes.*

Cerastes, a Serpent so called by the *Greeks* κέρας, κέρατος, *Cornu* signifying a *Horn*, because it is reported by our *Naturalists*, to have two horns upon its head, like unto a Rams; a very poysonous and dangerous Creature it is also; but not so bad as the former two: yet the member thereby bitten swelleth in nobs and nodes, not unlike to the head of a Teaspening nayle: out of the wound made thereby, there issueth a purrulent matter, sometimes pale and whitish, and sometimes again black: the whole body becomes black and blew: The Mind and Phansie become disturbed; The Eyes wax dim; The Lipps swell; And about the Groyne is intollerable pain, through retraction of the Nerves: *genitalia intenduntur*: The whole strength of the Body is at last walked, and Life it self subverted. Yet, many times, they linger out till the ninth Day.

De

De Curatione, ea quæ contra Serp[entes]
morsus, hactenus proposita sunt, ut sup[ra]
Ut *Consistit in membri læsi Amputatione*
locus membri & conditio id patiatur,
si fieri non possit, *omnis caro circa*
affectum abscindatur, vel, ad min[imum]
profunde scarificetur; cucurbitulisq; ap[positis]
tis sanguis copiosius eliciatur: Et *Plag[æ]*
qua Vitæ, in Aqua Theriaca dissolut[a]
ablnatur; vel *Cauterio Actuali locus a[d]*
ratur, &c.

SECTION XV.

Of the Serpent Dipsas *and its Anti[dote]*

Dipsas, it is a kind of Snake
Δίψας by the *Greeks*, ἀπὸ τῆς Δίψης, *sitis*
thirst; because, by its bite, it so dryes
and consumes the moisture, and humour
a man, that they become exceeding th[irsty]
that are thereby offended: And so D[ry]
thirsty, as *Galen* notes, Lib. De Theriac[a]
Pisonem. *Sennertus*, thinks this extr[eme]
drought ariseth from the ardent quality
the poyson, above measure inflaming
whole Man, growing so much the m[ore]
thirsty, by how much the more they dri[nk]
for the uretery passages being so dryed a[nd]
shriv[elled]

strictest up, that the drink they receive cannot pass through, it is conveyed through and into the Veines, throughout the Body; or into the Cavity of the belly, whence it becomes thereby so extended, that sometimes about the groynes, it breakes.

In *Curatione* nota; *Dipsadis* morsui eadem, quæ reliquorum Serpentum ac Vipe-rarum morsui, conveniunt medicamenta & externa, & interna. *Tamen præter illa*, quia demorsi plurimum bibunt, et potus ille per vias urinæ non evacuatur, Diuretica exhibenda ex *Sem. 4. frigid. major. Radic. Aperientib. Resa bovis, Chærefolio, Bursa pastoris, Fragis, Nuclei, Persicor. Hordeo*, & similibus. Plura vide apud *Forest.* Tetrab. 4. Serm. 1. Cap. 22. *Ardoynum* Lib. 6. De Venenis, Cap. 9. *Grevinum* Lib. 1. De Venenis, Cap. 14 &c.

SECTION XVI.

Of the Serpent Cenchris *and its Antidotes.*

Cenchris, which likewise, is a Serpent extreamly venamous and pernitious, killing, by the very poyson of his bite, without speedy remedy be applyed, in three days time; Causing moreover, during the time,

divers

divers grievous and fearfull [illegible]
As, the Belly is filled with [illegible]
of the Poyson being to dissolve, [illegible]
out the humours thereinto, whereby [illegible]
swollen, and puffed up; The flesh [illegible]
eth and flaggeth, the head growes [illegible]
all the senses are propense to sleep, [illegible]
alienation of the mind followes; The [illegible]
affected swells; out of the wound [illegible]
issueth a fœtid, purulent matter, [illegible]
acride, whereby the soare spreads, [illegible]
skin is exulcerated, &c. Besides, [illegible]
the Ancients maintain, from the testimony [illegible]
Erasistratus, it hath a peculiar property [illegible]
in offending the *Liver*; the Intrail called [illegible]
the *Jejunum* which is the second Intrail [illegible]
those they term *Small*; and the Neck [illegible]
Curatio petatur ex iis, quæ supra *De Viperæ* [illegible]
morsu dicetur.

SECTION XVII.

Of the Lizzard *and its Antidotes.*

LAstly *Lacerta*, a *Lizzard*, a Creature [illegible]
very frequent and common in the [illegible]
dies, as *Aegina*, and others more; and [illegible]
pared by divers to be inoffensive; and [illegible]
question, some sort of them are altogether [illegible]
harmless,

ermicels,
and the
into these parts (
ell you of their strange love and affection
which they bear to Men; but I shall not in-
ist on that in this small Tract. Another
ort there are, which Sennertus thinks to be
(though not to be so bad as the rest before
entioned) pernicious, and something
oysonous, as appears by the *symptomes*
hat follow upon their biting of Men. As,
he part affected is grievously pained, out
of the wound, which is newly made, issueth
pure blood at first, but afterwards most a-
bominable corruption; the flesh about the
bite turnes pale, and putrefies; And also
exceedingly swells. And that you may
know the bite of a *Lizard* from other
Creatures, there following many times
the same symptomes, take notice they al-
wayes leave their teeth in the wound or
number bitten, as the Learned teach.

Curatio in genere perfectior, ut antea dictum est De *Vipera*. *In specie* autem, ut dentes in vulnere relicti facilius eximantur, lavare *Oleo & Aqua calida frigore exprimendo*; postea *Cucurbitulae* ei applicentur, &c. Propter actionem Symptomatis *Acria salubri inducenda* ne *suo* impetum, Lotium, Vinum, Sale & *Milk*

Of Poysons.

Mella mixtis imunges. Emplastra Allia & galbi Malua collis & [illegible] suscipies, crisemis, & olea Rosacea [illegible] vel Cataplasma ex pane Tritico [illegible] la, cum decocto Rutæ, Calaminthæ, [illegible] Gentianæ confectum applicare. And thus much of the Poysons of Serpents.

DIVISION III.

Of Poysons BELONGING TO FISHES.

SECTION I.

Of the Torpedo and its Antidotes.

FOurthly, there are certain Poysons proceeding from Fishes, As, 1. Torpedo, a Fish so called, *eo quod Corpus torpescere facit, si cum quisquam viventem tangat*; because it benumeth and astonieth the Body or member which toucheth it whilst it is alive. Although when it is dead, As *Galen* saith, *Lib.* 3. *De Alimentis, Cap.* 34. It may be eaten: through a secret property in this Creature. Nay it is of that numming quality that it not only astonieth the Body or member touching it, but even the Armes of the Fishermen that strike them with their Darts or Poles, and come no neerer them, as

evinc'd, *Lib. De usu Respirationis*, [illegible]
Lib. 6. De Locis affectis, Cap. 5. Rodo. Lib.
1. De Inspiciendis medicamentorum facultatibus, Cap. 49. The which is confirmed by every Writer. And over and above this they are no less dangerous to them that take them accidentally with other fish in nets. As *Scinnerus* demonstrates, out of *Aristotle, Lib. 9. De Histor. Animal. Cap.* 37. Adding withall; that it dilates into the whole Body, overthrowes the strength, brings an universal trembling over all the Body, and heaviness; which *Scaliger*, likewise confirmes, in *Exercitat.* 218. *Ad Subtilis, Cardan.* And *Gesner, Lib. 4. Hist. Animal. Cap.* De Torpedine, from *Albertus*, tell us of one that was scarce well again in half a years time, notwithstanding all convenient means was applyed and daily used, so as to have the use of his hand and arm, only by touching one with his finger a little, although he twitch't away his hand again suddainly.

They further report of this Creature, that have adventured to speak of it, that it catcheth the Fish it delights to eat, and preyes upon by hiding it self in the mudd from them and stupefying them, not being able otherwise to catch them through the slowness of its motion, wanting fins;

And that this is so apparent, since, as Learned contend, it is often seen the ... hath been found whole in their bellyes, ... withstanding it be a Fish of admirable C... rity. Si quis *liquorem Cyaneum* manu ... neat, eum nihil à *Torpedine* mali pati. ... *nus, De Histor. Animal. Lib. 5. Cap. 17.* ... tor est. Quæ si ita sese habent, procul du... etiam hic liquor ad torporem & stupore... Contactu *Torpedinis* inductum, utilis ... *Alexander Aphrodisæus, initio proble...* Trigli, quam mullum vocant, carnem ... veneni remedium esse docet. Ad *Torp... etiam à Torpedine* inductum utilis est *T... ca*, ſi ʒij. pondere, cum vino *Absynthite* ... hibeatur. Vel Coquatur *Absynthium*, ... *Gentiana, folia lauri in vino*, decoctum ... exhibeatur. Vel, Rx. *Sem. Urtica, Nasturt... Dauci* Ana ʒj. ſs. *Piperis nigri, Castorei*, ... ʒj. *F. Pulvis.* Cujus ʒj. Cum vino gen... exhibeatur. Æger quoq; in balneo ... ſudet. *Membrum ſtupidum fricetur ... Asperis, & fomentetur vino*, in quo *Sal... Calamintha, Ruta, Chamæmelum, Hyperi...* cocta ſint. Ex eiſdem etiam *balneum p... ri potest.* Postea illinatur locus effectu... *rmasco, Costino, quibus aliquid ſpiritus ... car. juniperi* admixtum ſit.

SECTION

SECTION II.

Of the Sea-Dragon and its Antidotes.

Draco Marinus, the Sea Dragon is likewise a Fish that may be eaten, affording, As, *Sennertus* writes, no unlaudable nourishment; yet as most, nay all Authours agree that have adventured to mention, or have spoken of this Creature, It hath certain pricks, especially in the gills under the throat (and back as some of them contend) that are poysonous, causing most insufferable pain in the part affected, inflaming, and swelling of it. And, if not timely prevented, causeth it to Gangreene, Moreover it puts the party into a Feaver, bringeth swounding fits, and Death it self, if proper means be not forthwith applied; As Lieutenant *Monsieur Bargelormes* wife did, mentioned by *Parans*; wherefore, as the same Authour notes *Lib.* 21. *De Venenis Cap.* 31. recited also, from him, by *Schenkius Lib.* 7. *De Venenis*, fol. 955. The Fishmongers at *Roan* in *France* use not to lay them upon stalls till they have cut off their heads: neither, in that Nation, if any come to the Hands of a Cook with their Heads on, do they serve them up to Table till they are beheaded: The better to prevent those hor-

rid symptomes before related that use
follow upon a prick from their gills.

In Curatione, ut venenum immissu
è plaga eliciatur, membrum læsum *Ag*
Calida immergendum, scarificandum,
cucurbitula, vel *Hirudines applicanda*
piscem dissectum, suoq; vulneri impositu
remedio esse scribit *Dioscorides*; Idem p
stat *Mulli Caro* ut annotat. *Rondeletius*,
piscibus, *Lib.*10. *Cap.*11. Utile est et C
plasma *ex Cape sub Cineribus cocta, ferm*
vel Serpillo trito, & pauca Theriaca p
tum. Vel *Aqua Vitæ in Aqua Theriaca*
soluta sit, linteis duplicatis imponenda, F
sures tritici cum Aqua Calida in massa
dacti, et loco læso sæpius de die impositi, D
res in hoc Casu mirè mitigant. Ut D
Sennertus. Idem affirmat *Paræus* ubi
his verbis; *Nonita pridem uxor* Fron
tij, *Curiæ libellorum supplicum scriba*, h
piscis Aculeo icta est in digito medio; sp
subsecuti sunt partis tumor et rubor, sim
magno dolore. Cum videret tumorem in bre
augeri, vicina suæ uxoris Prægelonij rev
privatarum juridivi comitialis, quæ ex si
casu neglecto paulo ante interierat, perici
facta cautior, me accersit, ego intellecta m
Causa digito dolenti totiq; pariter manui C
taplasma imposui ex crassiore capa sub pr
cocta,

Of Fossils.

Coctæ, Fermento, et paulo Theriaca. Postea die jussi ut prunum totum demergant in aquam Calidam, ad vesicam sanandam, mox multiplici sanificam, sub finem sedario, cutem in ambitu divisæ, divisionibus lineolas appositas, sulfu detracto suffricabat sanguine, Theriacam in Aqua Vitæ dissolutam admovi. Sequenti die deformatum in modum dolore plane expers, paucisq; postea diebus plane convaluit. Dum hæc circa partem affecta peraguntur; Statim etiam Alexipharmaca propinanda. Dioscorides, Lib. 6. Cap. 43. (ut contendit Sennertus) Absinthium, Salviam, & sulphur cum Acetamistum exhibet. Prodest etiam Theriaca ad Additridatium cum Absinthii Aqua aut decocto exhibitum. Pastillos ex Bryonia ejecta, cum vino potos Actius, Tetrab. 4. Serm. 1. Cap. 39. à Dracone Marino ictis mirè Conducere scribit.

SECTION III.

Of the Sea-Ray, or Pastinaca and its Antidote

PAstinaca Marina, the Sea Sting-Ray, A Fish, that as Galen in Lib. 9. De Alimentis, Lib. 8. De simplicium Medicamentorum facultatibus; And other places of his works, notes; is fit for food and may be eaten: yet their heads and tayles are poysonous,

sonous, at least the sting in their tayle
Of the Sea-Ray, their gills or sprinkles
Pastinaca, and its their head; for gills
Aristotle. term properly) they
not being shaped flat like a flounder, S
of them have two stings, if we may
the testimony of many Writers: How
I shall not insist upon that, one is enou
prove extreamly destructive and pernic
killing not only Men, but other living C
tures; *Pavsan* tells us of from Ætius, and
thers they kill fish with their sting,
prey upon them: And *Vidius Vidus*,
Pract. 2. Sect. Libr. Secundo Cap. 8. Tells
of a Woman that unadvisedly washing
fish, and pricking her hand with its
did in a short time dye therewith: It
will kill even the largest and biggest,
the most flourishing Trees, if they be
touched therewith or pricked, causing
leaves to fall off, and the body it self
waste by degrees, as *Ælianus*, *De Anim.*
Lib. 8. *Cap.* 16. observes. And *Oppian*
writes, that the sting of this fish is more
nemous then the *Persians* Arrows: affirm
ing, moreover, that the force of the poy
remaineth after they are dead: whence
is that such as catch them bereave them
mediately of their sting. Yet *Pliny*, *Nat.*
Hist.

Hist. Li. 7 Ca. 48. Confidently asserts us that it is good against the paines of the teeth, by scarifying the gumme therewith, &c. And, that the powder thereof alone, or mixt with white Hellebor, being layed upon any tooth will cause it to come forth. But I will not here make Digression, wherefore to our business. Such as are thereby stung, or prickt, Have, as *Ætius*, and others from him conclude, intollerable paines in the part affected, and numnes over the whole Body. The member is much extended and swelled, very black about the wound, sliding forth, if it be cruht, purulent, black, thick, and fetid matter, especially if there be any Nerve touched, there followes frequent Convulsions of the whole Body, weakness, stupor, and Death it self.

In Curatione, note, quod omnia quæ *Viperarum* morsibus medentur, etiam *Pastinacæ Marinæ* vulneribus adhiberi possunt. *In specie* tamen *Ætius, Tetrab. 4. Serm. 1. Cap.* 37. *farfurus Aceto Coctus*, & pro Cataplasmate impositus, ut & *Acetum effusum* pro fotu valde prodesse scribit. Item vulneri, vel *Hepar Pastinacæ*, vel *Radij Cinus cum Aceto*, vel ipsa *Pastinaca divulsa* imponatur. Rondeletius & sic curavit *Rusticum*, de quo mentionem facit ex eo *Gesnerus Lib. A. De*

Hiſtoria Animalium, Pag 801. ut ad
Schenkius Lib. 7. De Venenis, fol. 954.
narrat *Sennertus*, *Pract. Med. Lib.* 6.
8. *Cap.* 41. *Applicentur alii*, Cataplaſ
attrahentia, quæ parantur ex *Sulphure*
vo, *Radic. Bryoniæ*, *Marubio*, *Foliis*
Salviæ, & ſimilibus, *cum urina veteri*
ſubactis. Vel imponatur *fermentum*
dum cum pice liquida emolitum, *vel è*
ſinapi, *Sale Ammoniaco ex ſulphure ac*
forti, Fiat Linimentum, Plagæ inungen
Plinius, Contra *Paſtinacam Mari*
eminum Marinorum ictus vel morſus.
28. *Cap.* 11. *Nat. Hiſt.* Coagulum
vel Hædi, *vel Agni*, ℥j. pondere prod
tradit. Item in *Libro* 32. *Cap.* 5. Contra
undem etiam prodeſſe *Mullum* in
ſumptum, ſcribit. *Utilia etiam ſunt*
Roſmarinus, *Salvia in vino cocta*, vel
ha, *Piperis*, *Coſti Amari*, *Rad. Bryo*
Partibus æqualibus, fiat Pulvis, *Cap.* ℥j
vino exhibeatur. Vel propinentur ℥ij.
acæ Andromachi cum vino. Vel Re
Sennertus) *Coſti Amari*, *Myrrhæ*, *Rad. G*
tianæ, *Ariſtoloch. Long. Zedoariæ*, An.
Sem. Paſtinacæ ſylveſtris, *Amiſ.*, *Ammi*,
An. ℥ij. *Granor. Maſtiches*, *Spicæ*, *Piperis*,
Rutæ, *Croci*, An. ℥ſs. *Cum Melle deſpuma*
to, Fiat Electuarium. *Et nota* quod ſimul cum

externa

externa applicentur. Alexipharmaca exhibere oportet.

SECTION IV.

Of the Sea-Dogge and its Antidote.

Canis Marinus, the Sea-Dogge, a Creature carrying a *Gall*, no leſs dangerous and deſtructive then any other part of thoſe Creatures before mentioned. For, it is ſo deadly a poyſon, that even one grain weight is of weight enough ſufficient (being taken into the Body), to deprive a Man of his Life within ſeven dayes time, if not opportunely prevented. As *Sennertus* Contends out of *Aradynus*, *Lib.* 4. *De Venenis*, *Cap.* 17. and others confirm it. Concluding, that in the Interim, it cauſeth, likewiſe, theſe horrid ſymptomes following. As, a moſt grievous ſtinking mouth and breath, an univerſall ſtercicous Colour, or yellowneſs over all the Body; And a kind of gonorrhœa, or unvoluntary effuſion of the ſperm, *&c.*

In Curatione Laudantur *Gratiola Rad.* five in ſubſtantia ʒij. pondere *cum Butyro* ſumatur, five *decoctum ex ea paretur*, & *Butyrum in eo diſſolvatur*, & ſingulis diebus bis ʒiij ſumantur. *Corpus* inungatur *Oleis vel Balſamis Aromaticis ſuaveolentibus.*

SECTION

SECTION V.

Of the Sea-Hare *and its Antidote.*

Lepus Marinus, the *Sea-Hare*, a deformed and poysonous Creature, most Authours contend, *Nicander*, *Dioscorides*, *Galen*, *Paulus Ægineta*, *Aetius*, the rest of the *Antients*; And, from *Rondeletius*, *Sennertus*, *Parœus*, and *Neotericks*, all unanimously agree it ... ly to poyson and destroy people that ... but likewise such as do but look upon ... strangely affected. Instancing in ... that are with Child, who fall into ... into vomitings, and go near to mi... if they do but look upon one stedfastly ... as have eaten or drank this poyson, ... *corides* notes, are extreamly tormented ... their Bellies, their urine is stopt for the ... part, and if any be evacuated, it is ... Their sweat is offensive, stinking and ... of fish; They vomit many times ... and that mixed with blood. ... their Bodies are generally yellow and ... they were ictericall, and then ... Leadenish Colour; their faces swell, ... their feet, but especially their genitalls ... hath a peculiar property, as *Galen* ... *Compositione Medicamentorum secundum* ... *genera*

...ra, in initio, ...ge vero to exulcerate the ...ungs especially, ...ds at length brings ...eath it self.

In Curatione primo danda opera ut ...ar-... Corpori commu...icatum fores claudantur, ...modis, qui hactenus saepius fuere propositi. ...si quam primum sit, assumptum vel *Vomitu*, ...adhuc in ventriculo restitet, rejiciendus, ...si ad intestina descenderit, vel injecto Clystere, vel purgante medicamento ore assumpto, eiusdem paulo fortiore educendus. In quem usum cõmendantur *pillulæ e Scammonij, Elebori nigri, Agarici, succi Glycyrrhizæ & Tragacanthæ aqualium partium formatæ*, & 3j. pondere exhibitæ. *Antidotus* loco exhibeatur *Lac Asininum*, *mane e mammilla paratum, vel decoctum è malvâ*. Laudantur & *sanguis Anseris et Galli*. *Refumum Cedri* obesi pondere cum *vino* sumptum *Leporis Marini* Alexipharmacum esse tradunt; Alij, hujus veneni *Bezoarticum*, *Triglam* esse aiunt. *Utilia sunt & mala Parsnipa*; decoctum item *è virga pastoris*, *Plantagine et Calamintha montana paratum* &c.

SECTION VI.

Of the Sea-Scorpion *and its Antidotes.*

Scorpio Marinus, the *Sea-Scorpion*, so called, not that it is of the same form and shape

shape with the *Land-Scorpion*; But
it stings and conveyes the poyson
Land-Scorpion doth, though not out
same part, for the *Scorpion* offends
sting in its tayle, but the *Sea-Scorpion*
prickles about its Head and back, the
especially, so that it can hardly be
without much danger; wherefore M
usually forc'd, that take them, to lay h
their tayle, or the lower part of their

Such as are wounded by any of
pricks, do usually sustain insuffera
in the member hurt, which after
lates it self; As *Alsaharavius* re
himself, *Tract.* 30. *Pract. Sect.* 2. C
that unadvisedly offering to touch the
of this Creature, received immedi
wound in his little finger, which
only swell and inrage, but his whole h
up to his elbow, then dilating it self
his shoulder, &c. The same story is
wise recorded by *Schenckius*, *Lib.* 7. D
nensis, *fol.* 955. And *Sennertus Pract.*
Lib. 6. *Part.* 8. *Cap.* 42. Whence, sometim
ensues Death it self; sometimes they
the member or part affected; sometim
there is grievous Convulsions occasioned, a
wearinesse over the whole Body, espec
if a Nerve be hurt.

2nd

Quod ad Curationem attinet in genere, &c.

Quæ in aliorum venenatorum animalium morsibus & ictibus cornuto adhiberi solet, & hic locum habet *in specie*. Rondeletius, *Lib. 6. Cap. 19. De Piscibus*, refert se puerum ab hoc pisce miserè ictum, dum enim in eum recondere vellet, curasse *Mallo* dissecto et imposito, cum ejusdem Scorpionis † *Hepate*, adhibito ad vulneris Ambitum lenissimo contuso.

† Nullum enim venenatum ferè est Animal, quod veneni sui Antipharmacum in se non continent: Duplex autem Antipharmaci genus est, Antipathia & similitudo substantiæ, ut Hepar venenatorum Animalium vulneri impositum similitudine substantiæ venenum retrahit animique confortat, quæ fel moderatur: Caro vero imposita eadem præstant per Antipathiam, ut Viperarum caro morsui Viperarum medetur. Terrenus Scorpion totus ictibus suis remedium est. Sic Mullus, Marini Draconis, Atanes ac Scorpionis morsibus medetur, si crudus dissectus admoveatur, Autore DIOSCORIDE, Lib. 2. Cap. 23.

Galenus Lib. 9 De simpl. medic. facult. Piscatores docuit, ut *sulphure* ad venenatorum Piscium morsus uterentur; seu sicco vulneri insperso, seu *cum salvia misto*, seu cum *marina Macerato*, seu cum *Oleo veteri et Melle et resina, Terebinthina subacto*. *Dioscorides* Percussis à Marino-Scorpione, *Absynthij, Salvie, aut sulphuris ex Aceto triti* potionem subvenire scribit.

SECTION

SECTION VII.

Of the Lampron *and its Antidotes.*

Murena the *Lampron*, a ſea fiſh [illegible] like the *Lamprey*, but thicker, [illegible] and larger every way; Had in great [illegible] in former times, and now yet to [illegible] fancied, by ſome, as a choice food, yet [illegible] teeth are poyſonous, long, ſharp, and [illegible] ing inwards, cauſing the wound to be [illegible] dangerous, making not only an [illegible] blood, but greivous & intollerable [illegible] follow; The member to ſwell and [illegible] rate; whence ariſeth moſt ſymptomes [illegible] fore recited of the *Viper*; And Death [illegible] ſelf. But, that you may know this Creature [illegible] perfectly, the better to avoid it, Authors [illegible] deſcribe it to be about two Cubits long, [illegible] duskiſh colour and whitiſh ſpots, &c. *Nicander* reports of this Creature, that it will [illegible] leave the Sea often, and at the times of [illegible] creation ſeek out the Den of the *Viper*, and [illegible] ingender therewith. *The Cure* is the ſame [illegible] with that of the *Viper*.

DIVISION

DIVISION V.

Of Poysons BELONGING TO CREEPING THINGS.

SECTION I.

Of Scolopendra and its Antidotes.

Fifthly and Lastly, there are severall *Poysons among Creeping Things*; As, 1. *Scolopendra*, a kind of worm, which creepes both backward and forward, offending with a bite no less then any of the former Creatures, causing grievous paines over all the body; The flesh about the part affected becomes black and blew, and putrefies. Sometimes, likewise, it is red and fiery; Hard to be Cured, and unless timely prevented brings Death it self, and many other effects which you have before heard in other venemous beasts.

In Curatione omnia quæ *Viperarum* morsibus medentur, etiam *Scolopendræ* vulneribus exhiberi possunt. *In specie tamen* Antidota quod attinet, *Dioscoridis Lib. 6. Cap. 43.* à *Scolopendræ* demorsis cum vino exhibet *Aristolochiam*, aut *Serpillum*, aut *Calaminthum*, aut *Rutam sylvestrem*; quibus *Ætius*, Tetrabil. 4. Serm. 1. Cap. 15. *Absynthium* & *Menthum* adjungit. *Vinum* quoq; in quo

Asphodeli

Asphodeli sores, & semen, nec Malvæ
lia Cocta sunt utile est.

SECTION II.

Of Horse-Leeches, *and their Antido*

HIrudo, an *Horse-Leech*, a Cre
although oftentimes used by *Ph*
ans, kept in fair water and cleansed
their impurity and malignant quality
being taken from muddy, filthy water
are oftentimes poysonous; proving
dangerous to Phlebotomize by them
wise if they fasten their teeth in the
or leave their heads in the wounds by
ing them off too violently, or other
they exulcerate the part or member
which they were fastened: And often
causeth Death it self, as *Pliny* instance
Messalinus, that so perished, by laying
to his Knee, *Schenkius Lib.* 7. *De Ve*
*Fol.*962. *Sennertus*, *Lib.*6. *Part.*8. *Ca*
And others, from him, records the
Likewise most Authours, especially our
ostricks, acknowledge as much. And mo
ver, that many times by drinking of im
muddy water where they are found,
become grievously affected, by their
ning on either Throats, or Mouthes of
Ventricles or *Oesophagus*. But *Sen*

and some others (among the aforesaid Scribents, who, from Wolphius, Ludwig, Hildanus, Gesner, and Schenckius, &c.) have affirmed (adding to the evil) that Leeches being venemous, or else if not rightly applyed, do not only cause Ulcers, but also Gangrenes. Two examples of the like accidents, the above quoted Authours give us, who, by being bitten by Leeches whilst they were drinking, had their flesh gangrened, whereby their Bodyes became replete of grosse and prayed humours, their flesh corrupted, and by peice-meale fell off, &c.

In Curatione; Si vulnus ab *Hirudine* inflictum non bene cadat, *Imponantur folia Lauri, vel centaurii cum sale contusa cum vino albo*; Vel ex *Allio, Rutâ, Galbano, Mastiche, Calamo & Oleo nucario*, Fiat Cataplasma, quod plagæ imponatur. Imprimis autem illis est *Agrimonia contusa* & Cataplasmatis modo imposita, *vel illinatur plagæ Testudinis marinæ sanguine, Oleo Cestino, & Pyrethro*. Si *Faucibus* adhæreat *Hirudo*, sæpe gargarizandum *Sinapi, Allio, Aceto*, aliisque acribus & Acidis, adjecto *Sale* paratis, utendum, *Ventriculo* similiter *super Mustum applicato vel Acetum bibat*; quibus aliquid *Mellis* admiscendum, ut eo citius refrigescat; tominus, qui cum *Oxymelite* simplici,

plici, vel scilitico, Decocto Anisi pe-
cari potest, excludatur. Si Sanguis re-
atur, Astringentibus, sanguinem, et
urendum, qualia sunt Conserva Rosarum
brarum Antiqua, Radic. Tormentillæ,
Armenus, Terra Sigillata, Trochisci de
beris, De Spodio, Syrupi Cydoniorum,
Rosis ficcis, De Agresta, Myrtillorum,
naturum, Aqua Plantaginis, Partic
Bursæ Pastoris, &c. Rejecta per vo
tum Hirudine, ejus malignitati resistentia
bienda, ubi Commendatur Mesenterium
sturtium, Salvia, Gentiana, Pimpi
Bacca Lauri, Solidi, Radic Gappar. M
he. Galbanum, è quibus tale potest fie
lectuarium, ut dicet Sennertus. R. Ar
lochia Longa, Gentianæ, Baccar. L
Cortic. Radic. Capparum, Myrrhæ, An
Sem. Rutæ, Piperis nigri, Castorei, An
Cum Melle dispensato. Fiat Electuariu
jus Dosis à ʒj. ad ʒij. Cum vini generos

SECTION III.

Of the Toad and its Antidotes, with Frogs, &c.

RVbeta, a *Toad*, a Creature extreme
poysonous, and no less pernicious t
any of the former Creeping Creatur
offending by the emission of their ve

by

by urine, spettle, and breath, as also by their bite, although they have no teeth, yet from the hardness of their gums [illegible] and so violently do they pinch, that [illegible] by they make such an impression that the venemous quality of their poyson is conveyed not only into the place affected, but likewise through all & every part of the body, by the pores, causing most hideous symptoms. As, the Vertigo, loss of sight, Syncope, and mist by fits with Convulsions, for the most part they stammer, their lips and Tongue become black, their countenance furious, horrid, and ghastly, subject to vomiting, universall swelling, & universal [illegible] and sweat, and at length Death it self [illegible] them. As appears by those recorded by *Ambrose Parœus*, [illegible] *Du Laurens*, *Cap.* 24. who drank Wine in which they had infused a little Sage, that they gathered in the Garden from a stock, under which at the root lay severall Toads; by the urine, and spettle of which it was infected. *Matthæus* likewise, *Memorabil. Curios. Lib.* [illegible] *Et in Hortis Med. Cap.* [illegible] *Boccatio* records, that one walking in a Garden, plucking a little Sage, therewith rubbed his Gumms and Teeth, and so fell down suddenly dead: which proves that the

kind of Creatures do and can infect Men and Beasts by their breath, sperme and urine, as was observed before. But over and above the former symptoms many of the Learned write, such as are affected, or poysoned in any manner of way by this Creature, are molested with a Feaverish distemper, the external parts become inflamed, the sperme so shed of its own accord, the Hair, and sometimes the Teeth fall out; the Mouth and breath stinks, the breath is short, and drawn with great difficulty.

In Curatione notandum quod Rubra venenata semel sumpta sit, ut vomitu quamprimum rejiciatur, Curandum. Hinc de illis ejus quocunq; modo in Corpus admissum Theriaca vel Mithridatium Tribus Diebus Continuis, Cum decocto rutæ vel vino [illegible] bendum: vinum meracum Copiosè propinandum; *motus vehemens* ægro imperandus. *Sudor Copiosus aliquoties in Balneo provocandus, egerq; Aqua Calida abstinendus.* Qui e balneo egreditur, *de speciebus diacurcumæ, Diatarcæ, Diarhod. Abbat. Trochisc. Ecrypnotur. De Rhabarbar.* aliquid sumat, *cum hiera cum Conserv. Capil. Veneris, Diacarthami, Syrup. Byzantino.* Fiat Electuarium, de quo quotidie bis, hora una ante Cibum [illegible] exhibeantur; vel *refundunt marina sa-*

gua

Of Frogges and their Antidote.

gus, Cum Lepris Congelatus Cumino & vino præbeatur. Cum Spuma vel urina Rubeæ ingestæ sunt. Lavetur urina humana, vel aqua è sale, Pulicaq; Of Flea. Quæ. Vel Butyro illinatur.

Frogs likewise are often times pernitious, by their quality and cold juyce which they yeild to such as eat them, filling it self into all the body, putrefying and corrupting the good humours, perverting and destroying the healthiest constitution, and intoxicating such as eat them, if we may believe *Andreas Baccius, in Prolegomenis ad Antidotarium*, pag. 38. & 39. It likewise hath been known to extinguish and suffocate natural heat; Nay *Paræus, Lib. 21. De Venenis, Cap. 24.* Affirmes that *Frogs* in the moneth of *May* are ranke poylon; Wherefore not fit to be eaten at that time of the year above all others; And his reason is, because they then ingender with *Toads*.

The *Cure* is the same as you have hear'd but now of them.

SECTION IV.

Of the Araneus and other sort of Spider, and their Antidotes, Tarantula, &c.

Araneus, a *Spider* so called, [illegible] all *Spiders* are poysonous, I shall not here dispute; that some are, all *Physicians* and the Learned affirm. Especially, 1. That sort of *Spider* which is called *Rhagium* being in shape round, in colour black, whose sting is as painfull as the sting of a *Scorpion*, the Mouth is under the midst of its belly. 2. That which is called *Myrmecion*, in colour likewise black, but in form somewhat resembling an *Ermet*, especially about the head, being somewhat a larger Creature, and having whitish streakes, or spots towards the belly. 3. That which is termed *Lupus* or the Wolf *Spider*. 4. That sort which is denominated *Vesparium*, because setting aside the wings it much resembles a *Wasp*, but is of a reddish colour. 5. That which is known by the appellation of *Tarantula*, so called as *Matthiolus* notes *Comment. ad Lib. 2. Cap. 5. Dioscorid.* from the City *Tarantus* in *Apulia*, about which, in Summer time, there used to be multitudes; Others think it hath its name from its effects, because such are stung or bitten thereby, do perpetually sing

or

or delight in Musick, or rather, are cured by Musick, or yet rather, by dancing and leaping about, occasioned by the Musick, so evapourating the virulency of the venome by sweat. These five sorts of *Spiders*, among others, are by all Authours accounted poysonous, more especially. To insist upon every one distinctly, and apart, would be too teadious, at this time, or so particularise all that Authours have recorded of them; Wherefore, in brief, know, that such as are either bitten by any of the four former, or have accidentally swallowed any of them, are usually molested with these following symptomes. The part affected will be seized on with a stupor, with horrour and cold, the belly is filled with wind and swells, the face growes pale, the eyes drop teares involuntarily, the extream and remote parts of the Body tremble, and are, in a manner, convulsit, a continuall inclination and desire to evacuate by urine followes them, the privy part is extended and pained, if the party be young; relaxed, if old; a cold sweat universally possesseth them, and, sometimes, they void by urine some what like unto a Spider.

In Curatione, nota, *Si morsu Araneæ nocuerit*; sæpius *spongia Calido Aceto*, aut

Aqua Salsæ obtundendus, vel *Diæretic*
Origani, Serpilli, aliorum supra com
ratorum maxilla fovendus. Inprimis
dat *Monardus*, lib. singul. novi orbis, cap.
Lac è foliis ficus manans instillatum
etam ad ictum *Aranei* percanæ. Cæpa
ta quoq; ictui imponenda patari poss
foliis Lauri, Rutæ, Porro, Farina Hordei
cum Aceto Coctis. Prodest etiam *Allium*
Cepas Contusas. Stercus item *Caprinum*
cum vino, ut & *ficus pinguis imposita*
mulcq; ulurpentur *Theriaca* et *Mithridatium*
item *Alexipharmaca supra proposita, sæpius*
in Balneo sæpius sudet. *Allium* etiam
quotidianus comedat; *vinumq; liberaliter bibat*.
Si vero Araneus intra Corpus sumptus fuerit
Cura à vomitorio Auspicanda. Ut Rx. *Rad.*
Esulæ, Asari, Ana. ʒij. *Flor. Anethi, Cam.*
An. Pug. j. Coq in Aqua pura, Col. Ex.
Adde *Mellis* ʒj. *Fiat vomitorium*. Post
mitum offerenda *Alexipharmica*, quæ
sumptis æger vel in lecto sese ad sudo
componat, vel, quod melius, bene involv
atur & Copiosè sudet. Utilis est hic *Theri*
aca ʒij. pondere, *Cum Aqua Cardui benedicti, Scordii, aut vino albo* sumpta. Contra
Aranei venerum laudatur medicamentum
sequens. Rx. *Fol. Scordii, Menthæ*, Rutæ
Cupressi, Ana. M. j. *Sem. Erucæ, Anisi* 4. Co-

lidur

fidor minor An. 2. Cap. 10. Cum Calcanum
quotidie bis, mane & meridie, [illegible]
ur, donec corporis [illegible]
ista fœtidæ, [illegible]
Cafaris, An. 36. F. [illegible]
ea exhibeatur cum [illegible]
balneum, quod quotidie fere [illegible]
magna in hoc Cafu ejus vitæ, reperiendum
ingrediatur.

Touching the *Tarantula* and the symptomes following upon its bite, should I enumerate what is recorded by the Learned, it would seem incredulous, and altogether fabulous. Wherefore, in short, not to insist on every Circumstance such as are bitten by of the Tarantula this kind of vermin, are and its Accidents affected with intolerable pain in the part offended, turning it to livid and putrefie, the Body is universally seized with cold, and wind, especially the belly: *Virgæ in quibusdam erectio et priapismus*, an universal numnes over all the parts, trembling, and a Convulsion and relaxation of the members, so that even the youngest and strongest Bodies, are, thereby, soon dejected; a generall pain possesses the Arteries, Depravation of the voice, overwatchings, Vertigo, Diririam, redneſſe of the eyes, and an universall cold sweat

captivateth

...epriveth the Sect which are more ...
according to the Nature and Temper ...
party: For as Wine maketh some ...
dome cry, some melancholy, some ...
that are thereby intoxicated, so ...
bite and venome of this Creature cause ...
to sing, others to laugh, a third ...
weep, a fourth to rejoyce, a fifth to ...
& to awake, a seventh to vomit all ...
in, an eighth to dance, an ninth to ...
tenth to tremble, an eleventh to be ...
ate; Others, other wayes; as, ...
phrantick, swound, to rave and ...
and which is more, if they hear any ...
they immediately fall a dancing, ...
before, they lay as if they were dead, ...
the Musick chance to cease, they ...
ly fall down in the like stupidity they ...
before; as the aforequoted *Marbisius* ...
Loco Citato Contends. For further ...
tion in this matter, Consult *Nicander* ...
ius Æginetus, *Ærius*, *Cornelius Celsus* ...
Avicenna, *Rhasis*, *Epiphanius Ferdinandus* ...
and others. *Præterea*, a Tarantula ...
*dam circa sepulchra versantur, ut ea furtim ...
mortuorum exhaust, virgines obscenas ...
offendunt, evellunt sibi crines: Alij pe...
in canis movere, Alij terra obruì cupiunt ...
Nonnulli etiam alios morsu impetunt: ma...

[illegible] appetentia [illegible]

[illegible] varias coloribus [illegible]

[illegible] sectis [illegible]

[illegible] vinum [illegible]

[illegible] non inebrient, [illegible]

All which is to be referred to occult qualities & causes both in relation to the place, viz. *Apulia* (although some to shew their wit, will affirm it to be chiefly more incident to that place then any other, because of the heat, when other places that are hotter are (see) unfo to the nature of the poyson to work so many strange, and various effects in people, when other poysons work the like effects in all parties; and to conclude, that Musick should be the instrument of so remarkable a Cure, &c.

In Curatione danda opera, ne venenum in Corpus penetret, sed statim a Corpore extrahatur; deinde ut per interna medicamenta a Corpore expellatur. Ad præservandum (ut & ad curandum) commendatur Anchusa comusta, & decoctum ejus potum, *Artemisia*, *Allium*, *Bolus Armenus*, *Theriaca*, & *Antiphalangium*, quod postea proponetur in Curatione. Deinde si quis a *Phalangio* morsus sit, curandum, ne venenum ad interiora penetret, sed statim ad exteriora

revocetur,

reponatur. A Corpore extrahatur, ex
ut antea fermo dictum. Deinde ut
à partibus interioribus repellatur
Flor. Rosæ sicc. Cassiæ, Mentastri
Ana Part. æquales, *Assa fœtida*. Partem
ram ad pondus omnium. *Mellis*, q. s.
Fiat Electuarium. Dosis ʒj. *Ex*
Ferdinandus, qui diligēs fuit in obse
ijs, quæ circa demorsos à *Tarantula*
runt, *suing; remedia experientia* compro
commendat. *Primum est Aqua Vi*
spir. vini. Cum enim omnes Auc
Curandos *Tarantatos vinum* com
multo magis *spirit. vini* utilis erit,
cissimè ab ʒj. ad ʒiij. pro ratione ætat
hibetur. *Secundum est*, *Quinta*
Rorismarini, quæ ipsa etiam contra
Tarantulæ prodest. *Tertium*, *Aqua*
ejusdem, quæ ita paranda; ℞. *Flor.*
guli, *boni quantitat. fol. senerorum*
Cardui benedict. Scabiosæ, Acetosæ
Salviæ, Majoranæ, Flor. Lavendul.
finthij, Rorismarini, Tussilaginis
Rubor. Saxifragæ, Melissæ, Pimpi
Boraginis, Fol. Arbuti, Lentiscularis
Ana Miiij. *Cyperi nostras*. Radic
Baccar. Lauri, Juniperi, Cortic. Citri
mentillæ, Zedoariæ, An. ʒj. *Cinamom. Car*
oph. Ana ʒfs. Distillentur in Balneo. *Aqu*

SECTION

SECTION V.

Of Pini Eruca and its Antidotes.

AND Lastly, *Pini Eruca*, a kind of worm so called which the Learned have esteemed as very noxious and venomous, offending three manner of ways. 1. By its bite. 2. By its touch upon any naked part, causing the part bitten or touched, to swell, ach, grow red and hot, as also to putrefie. 3. By being accidentally swallowed or taken into the Body, and then the palate of the Mouth, Tongue, and other parts of the Mouth, Throat, Stomach, Intestines, &c. Are affected with intollerable pains, inflammation, extraordinary heat over all the Body, &c.

Parti *Eruca* morsitæ attrita [illegible] *dia sunt Capræ, Aceto tritæ, Rutæ item cum Melle et Sale tritæ, vel cum Aceto in Cataplasmatis Impositæ.* Intra Corpus *Eruca*, quamprimum *vomitu rejiciendæ sunt*, & si jam ad intestina descenderint, *Clysteribus eluendæ.* Et ut *venenum hujus acrimonia retundatur*, Propinandum Lac Capri-

[illegible]

...m, vel emulsio è sem. 4. frigid. major. ...mygdall. Dulc. Sem. Papav. Albi. cum ...qua Hordei parata. Æger comedat Ory... ...am cum Lacte Caprino Coctam; Tremorem ...tisana, Amygdal. dulces, Jusculapinguia. ...ntidotus Eruearum Pini, et Terra Lemn... ...ia, et Corallia rubra praparata. Cum ...ucilag. Sem. Cydoniarum, exhibita, &c.

And thus have I, as brief as may be, gi... ...en you the Names, Natures, Symptomes, ...rognosticks, and Antidotes, of all poysons ...elonging to *Mineralls*, *Vegetables*, and *Animalls*. Qui Monet, Amat, Ave, & Cave.

FINIS.

An Alphabeticall *Index* of the moſt Materiall matters contained in this ſmall Treatiſe.

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